INTRODUCTION

The original England Air Force Base (AFB) Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) and Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) permit (Permit No. LA9572124452) was issued April 22, 1992. The RCRA portion of the permit specifically addressed the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) greater than 90-day hazardous waste storage facility. Clean closure of the permitted unit was approved by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) in 1995. The HSWA portion of the permit required corrective actions/investigations at 33 Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and five Areas of Concern (AOCs). The SWMUs and AOCs are listed in Appendix 1.

The permit issued April 22, 1992 expired on October 30, 2001. A Draft RCRA/HSWA permit renewal application was submitted to the LDEQ on September 30, 2001 to address the 33 SWMUs and five AOCs, and add one new AOC (AOC 39 referred to as Site SS-45), but the draft application was not processed by the LDEQ. As agreed to at the January 2004 England AFB Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT) Meeting, the LDEQ sent a letter dated February 12, 2004 to the Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA) requesting the application be revised and resubmitted. Since the time of the draft permit application submittal to LDEQ, many of the SWMUs and AOCs listed in the permit application have been certified closed by LDEQ and require no further action. Units identified as closed are noted in Appendix 1. The closure certification letters from LDEQ are provided in Appendix 2.

This permit renewal application is not requesting a renewal of the RCRA Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) operating permit for the DRMO storage facility; rather, it is an application for the following sites requiring long-term corrective action (1) SWMU 41, a former disposal area landfill, and (2) Site SS-45, a trichloroethylene (TCE) groundwater plume. Groundwater beneath these sites has exceeded groundwater screening levels for some contaminants of concern (COCs). These screening levels were established and concurred upon by the former England AFB BCT, and are identified in Table 1.

Table 1: BCT-Concurred Screening Levels for COCs Found at the Former England AFB, Alexandria, Louisiana

Parameter	Preparation Method[a]	Analytical Method [a]	Practical Quantitation Limit	BCT – Concurred Screening Level[c]
Volatile Organic Compounds	SW5030B	SW8260B		
Chloroethane			1.0 µg/L	10 µg/L
1,2-Dichloroethane			1.0 µg/L	5.0 µg/L
1,1-Dichloroethene			1.0 µg/L	7.0 µg/L
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene			1.0 µg/L	70 µg/L
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene			1.0 µg/L	100 µg/L
Trichloroethene			1.0 µg/L	5.0 µg/L
Vinyl chloride			1.0 µg/L	2.0 µg/L
Benzene			1.0 µg/L	5.0 µg/L
Ethylbenzene			1.0 µg/L	700 µg/L
Toluene			1.0 µg/L	1,000 µg/L
Xylenes			1.0 µg/L	10,000 µg/L

Parameter	Preparation Method[a]	Analytical Method [a]	Practical Quantitation Limit	BCT – Concurred Screening Level[c]
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	SW3520C	SW8260B		
Di-n-butylphthalate			10.0 µg/L	NL
2-Methylnaphthalene			10.0 µg/L	0.62 µg/L
Naphthalene			10.0 µg/L	10 µg/L
Phenanthrene			10.0 µg/L	180 µg/L
TPH-VOCs	SW5030B	SW8015B		
Gasoline			2.0 µg/L	0.15 µg/L
TPH-SVOCs	SW3520C	SW8015B		
Diesel			1.0 µg/L	0.15 µg/L
JP-4			1.0 µg/L	0.15 µg/L
ICP Metals	SW3005A	SW6010B		
Barium			0.005 mg/L	2.0 mg/L
Cadmium			0.001 mg/L	0.005 mg/L
Lead			0.003 mg/L	0.015 mg/L
Iron			0.1 mg/L	10 mg/L (d)
Manganese			0.01 mg/L	NL
GFAA Metals				
Arsenic	[b]	SW7060A	0.005 mg/L	0.01 mg/L
Selenium	[b]	SW7740	0.005 mg/L	0.05 mg/L
Dissolved Gases	[b]	Kampbell, et. al.		
Methane			50 mg/L	NL
Ethane			50 mg/L	NL
Ethene			50 mg/L	NL
Anions	[b]	EPA 300.0/ SW9056		
Chloride			0.2 mg/L	NL
Nitrate			0.1 mg/L	10 mg/L
Nitrite			0.1 mg/L	1.0 mg/L
Sulfate			0.2 mg/L	NL

Notes:

[a] The SW-prefixed methods are from Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW846, 3rd Edition, Update III, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Washington, D.C., December 1996. The USEPA-prefixed methods are from Methods for the Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes (EPA/600/4-79/020). The method for dissolved gases is referenced in the Technical Protocol for Evaluating Natural Attenuation of Chlorinated Solvents in Ground Water (EPA/600/R-98/128).

[b] Sample preparation is included in the analytical method.

[c] The England AFB BCT-concurred screening level is the lower of the LDEQ RECAP groundwater screening concentrations (October 2003) and the USEPA maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) (October 1996).

ICP inductively coupled plasma

GFAA graphite furnace atomic absorption

SWMU 41, also identified as Landfill-15 (LF-15), is a capped disposal area that requires long-term inspection, maintenance, and monitoring activities. The corrective action for this SWMU includes a description of the planned monitoring activities and frequencies at which they

will be performed to comply with Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) 33: V.Chapters 23, 25, 27, 29, 32 and 33 during the monitoring period; planned maintenance activities and frequencies at which they will be performed to ensure the integrity of the cap and landfill cover; and the functioning of the groundwater monitoring equipment.

Site SS-45, originally identified as AOC 39, is a TCE groundwater plume that has been the subject of various investigations. This site requires corrective action under a corrective action program (CAP) in accordance with LAC 33:V.§3321.

The proposed corrective action programs for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 are described in the Corrective Action Program Plan (CAPP) provided in Appendix 4 of this permit application. A map showing the locations of the two sites is provided as Figure 2 of Appendix 4.

ORGANIZATION

This revised Corrective Action permit application has been organized to comply with the requirements provided to the AFRPA by the LDEQ in a letter dated February 12, 2004. AFRPA requested clarification to the LDEQ letter and the following was provided in an e-mail dated March 3, 2004 from LDEQ:

"... In order to do a complete assessment and for uniformity in the permitting process the administrative authority requires that all Chapters be addressed."

Based on this statement from LDEQ, this permit application addresses the applicability of Chapters 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 through 33, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 51, and 53 of Title 33 Part V of the Louisiana Administrative Code. Where applicable, information is provided or referenced in this permit application. Where not applicable, no information is provided in this permit application.

This permit application addresses each of the chapters referenced above with a statement or statements as to their applicability to this permit application followed by four appendices. The first appendix contains a list of SWMUs and AOCs; the second appendix contains the closure certification letters for those units not requiring corrective action; the third appendix contains figures; and the fourth appendix contains the CAPP for the units discussed in this plan.

APPLICATION SIGNATURE PAGE AND CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION

I, Adam G. Antwine, Senior Representative, AFRPA/COO-Kelly, certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision according to a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature: Adam G. Antwine (Applicant) Date: 20 Nov 06

.....

I, Adam G. Antwine, hereby designate Norma J. Landez, BRAC Environmental Coordinator, and William P. Ryan, Chief, Environmental Programs, as my agents and hereby authorize said agents to sign my application, submit additional information as may be requested by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ), and/or appear for me at any hearing or before the LDEQ in conjunction with this request for a permit in accordance with the Louisiana Administrative Code. I further understand that I am responsible for oral statements given by my agents in support of the application, for compliance with the terms and conditions of any plan which might be issued based on this application.

Signature: Adam G. Antwine (Applicant) Date: 20 Nov 06

.....

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me by the said Kelly Marie Polasek

on this 20th day of (month) November (year) 2006

commission expires on the 19th day of (month) May, (year) 2010

(Seal)

Notary Public in and for

Bexar County, Texas

KELLY MARIE POLASEK
Notary Public, State of Texas
My Commission Expires
May 19, 2010

CORRECTIVE ACTION PERMIT APPLICATION
ENGLAND AIR FORCE BASE, ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA

Chapter 1. General Provisions and Definitions

§101. Authority

A. Rules and regulations for a hazardous waste management system are hereby established by the Department of Natural Resources as mandated by Act 449 of the 1979 Legislature as amended, which is the state's response to P.L. 94-580, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA)

The AFRPA acknowledges an understanding of Chapter 1 and will comply with the general provisions and definitions specified in these regulations as they pertain to Air Force operations at the former England AFB.

Chapter 3. General Conditions for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility Permits

§301. Authority

A. The Louisiana Environmental Affairs Act (Acts 1979, 449) authorizes the department to administer this permit program.

B. This Chapter establishes general conditions for permit standards applicable to treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities. LAC 33:V.Chapter 5 establishes the contents of the permit application and LAC 33:V.Chapter 7 establishes the administrative procedures for receipt, evaluation, and issuance of TSD permits. LAC 33:V.Chapter 11 establishes standards applicable to generators of hazardous waste. LAC 33:V.Chapter 13 establishes standards applicable to transporters of hazardous waste. LAC 33:V.Chapter 15 establishes general standards for TSD facilities. LAC 33:V.Chapters 19-32 establishes specific technical requirements for various disposal facility components.

Chapter 3 discusses the general conditions for TSD facility permits and permit applications. The AFRPA is submitting this Corrective Action permit application for two sites, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, requiring corrective action. The AFRPA does not require and is not requesting a TSD operating permit for the former England AFB. Therefore, Chapter 3 is not applicable to this permit application.

Chapter 5. Permit Application Contents

Subchapter A. General Requirements for Permit Applications

§501. Permit Application

A. Any person who is required to have a permit (including new applicants and permittees with expiring permits) shall complete, sign, and submit a permit application to the Office of

Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division as described in this Section and LAC 33:V.4301, 4303, and 4305. Persons currently authorized with interim status shall apply for permits when required by the administrative authority. Persons covered by RCRA permits by rule (LAC 33:V.305.D) need not apply. Procedures for applications, issuance, and administration of emergency permits are found exclusively in LAC 33:V.701 and 703. Procedures for application, issuance, and administration of research, development, and demonstration permits are found exclusively in LAC 33:V.329.

B. When a facility or activity is not owned and operated by one person, it is the operator's duty to obtain a permit. The owner must also sign the permit application.

C. Existing Hazardous Waste Management Facilities and Interim Status Qualifications

1. Owners and operators of existing hazardous waste management facilities or of hazardous waste management facilities in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments under the Act that render the facility subject to the requirement to have a RCRA permit must submit Part I of their permit application no later than:

   a. six months after the date of publication of regulations which first require them to comply with LAC 33:V.Chapters 11, 15, 25, 30, 41 or 43; or

   b. thirty days after the date they first become subject to the standards set forth in LAC 33:V.Chapters 11, 15, 25, 30, 41, or 43, whichever first occurs.

2. The owner and operator of an existing hazardous waste management facility may be required to submit Part II of their permit application. The administrative authority may require submission of Part II. Any owner or operator shall be allowed at least 120 days from the date of request to submit Part II of the application. Any owner or operator of an existing hazardous waste management facility may voluntarily submit Part II of the application at any time. Notwithstanding the above, any owner or operator of an existing hazardous waste management facility must submit a Part II permit application in accordance with the dates specified in LAC 33:V.4305. Any owner or operator of a land disposal facility in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments under the Act that render the facility subject to the requirement to have a RCRA permit must submit a Part II application in accordance with the dates specified in LAC 33:V.4305.

The AFRPA is submitting this permit application in accordance with Section 501 and other guidance received from the administrative authority for issuance of a Corrective Action permit for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45.

§503. Completeness

A. The administrative authority shall not issue a permit before receiving a complete application for a permit except for permits by rule (LAC 33:V.305.D) or emergency permits (LAC 33:V.701). An application for a permit is complete when the administrative authority

receives an application form and any supplemental information which are completed to his or her satisfaction. The administrative authority may deny a permit for the active life of a hazardous waste management facility or TSD unit before receiving a complete application for the permit. An application for a permit is complete notwithstanding the failure of the owner or operator to submit the exposure information described in this Section.

1. Any Part II permit application submitted by an owner or operator of a facility that stores, treats, or disposes of hazardous waste in a surface impoundment or a landfill must be accompanied by information, reasonably ascertainable by the owner or operator, on the potential for the public to be exposed to hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents through releases related to the unit. At a minimum, such information must address:

    a. reasonably foreseeable potential releases from both normal operations and accidents at the unit, including releases associated with transportation to or from the unit;

    b. the potential pathways of human exposure to hazardous wastes or constituents resulting from the releases described under Subparagraph A.1.a of this Section; and

    c. the potential magnitude and nature of the human exposure resulting from such releases.

2. By August 8, 1985, owners and operators of a landfill or a surface impoundment who have already submitted a Part II application must submit the exposure information required in Paragraph A.1 of this Section.

The AFRPA will submit any additional information LDEQ requires for a complete application.

§505. Recordkeeping

A. Applicants shall keep records of all data used to complete permit applications and of any supplemental information submitted under this Chapter, as required in LAC 33:V.309.J.

AFRPA will keep records of all data used to complete this Corrective Action permit application in accordance with Section 505.

Subchapter B. Signatories to Permit Applications and Reports, Changes of Authorizations, and Certifications

§507. Applications

A. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

1. for a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer; for the purpose of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means:

a. a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or

b. the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

2. for a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

3. for a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

The Senior Representative of the AFRPA, Chief Operations Office-Kelly (AFRPA/COO-Kelly) has signed this permit application in accordance with Section 507.

§509. Reports

A. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the administrative authority shall be signed by a person described in LAC 33:V.507, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if: the authorization is made in writing by a person described in LAC 33:V.507; and the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position). The written authorization is submitted to the administrative authority.

The Senior Representative of the AFRPA/COO-Kelly has authorized the BRAC Environmental Coordinator for the former England AFB and the Chief of Environmental Programs for the AFRPA/COO-Kelly as his duly authorized representatives as allowed under Section 509 and submitted with this permit application. The Senior Representative will only use the appropriate authorized personnel to sign all reports and other information requested by LDEQ as part of this permit in accordance with Section 509.

§511. Changes in Authorization

A. If an authorization under LAC 33:V.509 is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of LAC 33:V.509 must be submitted to the administrative authority prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

AFRPA will notify LDEQ of changes of authorized personnel with signature responsibilities in accordance with Section 511.

§513. Certification

A.1. Any person signing a document under LAC 33:V.507 or 509 shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision according to a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

2. For remedial action plans (RAPs) under LAC 33:V.Chapter 5.Subchapter G, if the operator certifies according to Subsection A.1 of this Section, then the owner may choose to make the following certification instead of the certification in Subsection A.1 of this Section:

"Based on my knowledge of the conditions of the property described in the RAP and my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system referenced in the operator's certification, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, upon information and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

B.1. Certification of an owner who is not the operator:

"I certify that I understand that this application is submitted for the purpose of obtaining a permit to operate a hazardous waste management facility on the property as described. As owner of the property/facility, I understand fully that the facility operator and I are jointly and severally responsible for compliance with both LAC 33:V.Subpart 1 and any permit issued pursuant to those regulations."

2. For owners of land disposal facilities, add:

"I further understand that I am responsible for providing the notice in the deed to the property required by LAC 33:V.3525."

The AFRPA Senior Representative has provided the required certification in the Application Signature Page and Certification section of this permit application.

Subchapter C. Permit Applications: Parts I and II

§515. Part I Information Requirements

All applicants for TSD permits shall provide the following information to the administrative authority using the application form provided. Other formatting requirements may be specified by the administrative authority. Items answered in this Section may also appear on the enclosed EPA Hazardous Waste Permit Application Part A, EPA Form 8700-23 (Rev. 10/99).

AFRPA was informed by LDEQ that there is no specific form to be submitted with this permit application. The additional appropriate information for each section is provided below:

1. date of application: **November 22, 2006**

2. EPA Identification Number: **LA 9572124452**

3. a brief description of the nature of the business:

This facility is a former United States Air Force Base that was involved in flying and maintaining military aircraft. The base included all the facilities and infrastructure of a small town to support those activities and the personnel and their families that resided at the base. The base was closed on December 15, 1992 as a result of the 1991 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). The DRMO Container Storage Area was the only operating RCRA unit (TSDF) at the base, which was clean-closed on June 15, 1995. There were 33 SWMUs listed in the HSWA provisions, which required a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) to be conducted, and 5 additional sites (AOCs) where soil and/or groundwater sampling was required to be conducted. Another AOC (SS-45) was identified during investigations.

Prior to closure of the base, the AFRPA leased 2,282 acres to the England Economic Industrial Development District (EEIDD). Since closure, 1,322 acres have been transferred by deed to the EEIDD. The EEIDD will become the owner of the remainder of the property when it becomes available for transfer. The EEIDD has successfully implemented the Community Reuse Plan established in 1992 and transformed the former base into the England Airpark and the Alexandria International Airport, which serves as the regional commercial airport for central Louisiana.

4. the activities conducted by the applicant, which require it to obtain a TSD permit;

Not applicable. The AFRPA is not requesting a TSD permit. This permit application is submitted as a Corrective Action permit application. There are no new wastes being treated, stored or disposed at the former England AFB by the Air Force. All sites listed in the original RCRA/HSWA Permit have been investigated and the appropriate actions conducted to protect human health and the environment. A list of the SWMUs and AOCs identified in the original permit, and the AOC added in the 2001 permit renewal application (Site SS-45), is included in Appendix 1. Closed sites are identified in Appendix 1 and require no further action in the permit application. This Corrective Action permit application is limited to SWMU 41 and Site SS-45.

5. name, mailing address, and location of the facility for which the application is submitted;

Former England AFB is located in Alexandria, Louisiana. There are no AF personnel remaining at the former base. All correspondence regarding this permit application should be addressed to the Senior Representative, AFRPA/COO-Kelly, or his duly authorized agents as follows:

United States Air Force
Former England Air Force Base
AFRPA/COO-Kelly
ATTN: Senior Representative
143 Billy Mitchell Blvd, Suite 1
San Antonio, TX 78226-1816
(210) 925-5457

United States Air Force
Former England Air Force Base
AFRPA/COO-Kelly
ATTN: BRAC Environmental Coordinator
143 Billy Mitchell Blvd, Suite 1
San Antonio, Texas 78226-1816
(210) 925-3100, ext 311

United States Air Force
Former England Air Force Base
AFRPA/COO-Kelly
ATTN: Chief, Environmental Programs
143 Billy Mitchell Blvd, Suite 1
San Antonio, Texas 78226-1816
(210) 925-0227

6. the latitude and longitude of the facility and a legal description of the site;

The latitude and longitude centrally located on former England AFB are:

31 degrees north latitude, 19 minutes, 26 seconds
92 degrees east longitude, 31 minutes, 51 seconds

A figure showing the locations of SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 is provided in Appendix 3. The legal descriptions for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 are provided in Appendix 6.

7. up to four SIC codes which best reflect the principal products or services provided by the facility;

9711 - National Defense

8. an indication of whether the facility is new or existing and whether it is a first or revised application;

Former England AFB is an existing facility. This application is a revised Permit Renewal Application. The revision deletes the TSDF others except for one SWMU and one AOC since they have been closed. The purpose of this Permit Application is to establish a corrective action program for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45.

9. the operator's name, address, telephone number, ownership status, and status as federal, state, private, public, or other entity;

United States Air Force
Former England Air Force Base
AFRPA/COO-Kelly
ATTN: Senior Representative
143 Billy Mitchell Blvd, Suite 1
San Antonio, TX 78226-1816
(210) 925-5457

The United States Air Force, a federal entity, currently owns approximately 960 acres of the former England AFB. The legal descriptions for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 associated with the Corrective Action requirements described in this permit application includes 460.21 acres. The legal description is provided in Appendix 6

10. owner's name, address, and phone number if different from operator's;

The owner and operator are the same.

11. contact: name of individual to be contacted concerning hazardous waste management;

Hazardous waste management activities are no longer conducted by the Air Force at former England AFB. The TSDF and associated active Air Force waste management activities ceased in 1992 upon closure of the base.

Contact the BRAC Environmental Coordinator, Norma J. Landez, for activities associated with corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 as detailed in this permit application.

12. telephone number of contact;

(210) 925-3100, ext.311

13. whether the facility is located on Indian lands;

The former England AFB is not located on Indian lands.

14. a listing of all permits or construction approvals received or applied for under any of the following programs:
    a. hazardous waste management program;
    b. Underground Injection Control (UIC) program;
    c. National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program;
    d. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program under the Federal Clean Air Act;

e. nonattainment program under the Clean Air Act;
f. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) preconstruction approval under the Clean Air Act;
g. ocean dumping permits under the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act;
h. dredge or fill permits under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA); or
i. other relevant environmental permits;

None of the permit items listed are applicable to the current AFRPA operations at the former England AFB. Any hazardous waste generated by activities conducted during implementation of corrective actions or under any of the programs implemented at the former base in support of final closure will be managed in accordance with the applicable state regulations and will not require a TSD permit.

15. a topographic map (or other map if a topographic map is unavailable) extending two miles beyond the property boundaries of the facility indicating the following; each hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility; each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground; and those wells, springs, other surface water bodies, and drinking water wells listed in public records or otherwise known to the applicant;

Topographic and other maps presenting the above information are included in Appendix 3.

16. for existing facilities, a scale drawing of the facility showing the location of all past, present, and future treatment, storage, and disposal areas;

A figure showing the location of the closed TSD facility, the SWMUs, and the AOCs listed in the permit issued April 22, 1992 is provided in Appendix 3. A figure showing the location of the two sites – SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 – requiring corrective action that are included in this permit application is also provided in Appendix 3.

17. for existing facilities, photographs of the facility clearly delineating all existing structures; existing treatment, storage, and disposal areas; and sites of future treatment, storage, and disposal areas;

Not applicable. There are no existing TSD facilities (the TSDF was clean-closed in 1995). No TSD areas are planned by the Air Force for the future.

18. a description of the processes to be used for treating, storing, and disposing of hazardous waste, and the design capacity of these items;

Not applicable. The AFRPA is not requesting a TSD permit. This permit application is submitted for corrective action only.

19. a specification of the hazardous wastes listed or designated to be treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility; an estimate of the quantity of such wastes to be treated, stored,

or disposed of annually; and a general description of the processes to be used for such wastes;

Not applicable. The AFRPA is not requesting a TSD permit. This permit application is submitted for corrective action only.

20. status: ownership status of existing site or land for proposed site (federal, state, private, public, other);

Not applicable. No TSDF exists or is proposed with this application. The AFRPA is not requesting a TSD permit. This permit application is submitted for corrective action only.

All land associated with the sites in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, will continue to be owned by the Federal Government until the requirements of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) 120(h) are met. The AFRPA is required to transfer excess Air Force property, such as the former England AFB, as deemed by the 1991 BRAC. Therefore, once the requirements of CERCLA 120(h) are met, the land included in the legal description will be transferred to the local redevelopment authority, EEIDD. Such land transfer will be completed in accordance with all applicable regulations. LDEQ and the EPA Region 6 will participate in the development of the environmental transfer documents including the Supplemental Environmental Baseline Survey and Finding of Suitability to Transfer and the Operating Properly and Successfully determination, as applicable.

21. operation status;

There are no operating units at the former England AFB.

22. list other company hazardous waste operations in Louisiana (permitted or non-permitted and current or abandoned);

Not applicable. The former England AFB is the only facility in Louisiana being closed by the AFRPA.

23. list other states in which hazardous waste operations are or have been conducted, as required by LAC 33:I.1701;

Not applicable. AFRPA facilitates environmental cleanup and property transfer actions at closed bases. This requirement applies to operational TSD facilities.

24. zoning of site, if applicable;

Not applicable. The former England AFB is not zoned.

25. for hazardous debris: a description of the debris category(ies) and contaminant category(ies) to be treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility;

Not applicable. The TSD facility is closed. Any hazardous waste generated by activities conducted during implementation of corrective action or under any of the programs implemented at the former England AFB in support of final closure will be managed in accordance with the applicable state regulations and will not require a TSD permit.

26. other information required in LAC 33:I.1701;

Not applicable.

27. comments.

No additional comments to this section.

Subchapter D. Part II General Permit Information Requirements

§516. Information Requirements for Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs)

The following sites are for consideration in this Corrective Action permit application:

SWMU 41 General Refuse Disposal Area/Sanitary Landfill [Points of Interest (POIs) 41 and 63]
Site SS-45 TCE Plume (AOC 39, POI 332)

A. The following information is required for each solid waste management unit at a facility seeking a permit:
   1. the location of the unit on the topographic map required under LAC 33:V.517.B;
   2. designation of type of unit;
   3. general dimensions and structural description (supply any available drawings);
   4. when the unit was operated; and
   5. specification of all waste codes for all hazardous wastes that have been managed at the unit.
   6. details of all ancillary equipment including tanks storing hazardous waste in less than 90-day service and pipes carrying hazardous waste to the injection well(s) must meet the requirements of LAC 33:V.Chapter 19. A certification by an independent Louisiana Registered Professional Engineer must be provided attesting to the adequacy of pipes, valves, and pumps to handle hazardous waste under pressure and to the adequacy of secondary containment provided to meet the requirements of LAC 33:V.Subpart 1.

B. The owner or operator of any facility containing one or more solid waste management units must submit all available information pertaining to any known release of hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents from such unit or units.

C. The owner/operator must conduct and provide the results of sampling and analysis of groundwater, land surface and/or subsurface strata, surface water, and/or air, which may include the installation of wells, if the administrative authority ascertains it is necessary to complete a RCRA Facility Assessment that will determine whether a more complete investigation is necessary. If the owner/operator has an EPA approved RCRA Facility Investigation, the results of this investigation may be provided to the administrative authority.

A RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) was conducted in 1990 at England AFB as part of an application for a RCRA Part B permit (PRC, 1990). SWMU 41 was identified in the original RCRA/HSWA permit for England AFB issued in 1992. Site SS-45 was not included in the 1992 permit, but was added in the 2001 permit renewal application. Since that time, the other SWMUs and AOCs identified in the original permit have undergone the required RFI and other RCRA Corrective Actions appropriate for each of the sites, including closure. Volumes of information and data have been prepared and submitted regarding these SWMUs and AOCs since the Part B permit was issued in 1992 including the RFI and other reports that the administrative authority has already received. These will not be resubmitted as part of this permit application. A list of the SWMUs and AOCs, along with the current status is provided in Appendix 1. The Statement of Basis documents, which have been submitted to the BCT for their concurrence, and the LDEQ approvals of these documents are in Appendix 2.

The following summaries of SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, the two sites included in this Corrective Action permit application, are provided to address the above information requirements. See the figures and the site-specific information in the CAPP (Appendix 4) and the figures in Appendix 3 for additional information.

<u>SWMU 41</u> – General Refuse Disposal Area/Sanitary Landfill (POIs 41 and 63)

SWMU 41 is located on the northwest portion of the base between Big Bayou and the Texas Railroad Spur. Figure 2 of the CAPP (Appendix 4) shows the location of SWMU 41 on the former England AFB. The dimensions of SWMU 41 are approximately 1,300 feet by 500 feet. SWMU 41 formerly consisted of two major disposal areas. One landfill, LF-15, was used for disposal of general refuse, hardfill, and empty pesticide containers, and the other, LF-26, was used for the disposal of construction debris. Disposal of general refuse, hardfill, and empty pesticide containers was reported to occur from the early 1950s through the mid-1960s. Disposal of the construction rubble reportedly occurred from the early 1950s through mid-1957. Disposal operations were conducted by the area fill method. The depth of the fill at SWMU 41 is reported to be 10 to 15 feet. During the later 1960s until the 1970s, the only activity reported to have occurred at SWMU 41 was disposal of demolition material. The site was closed and a landfill cap was placed over the unit in October 1997.

Corrective action is necessary for impacted groundwater associated with SWMU 41 as required under LAC 33:V.§3321, as well as maintenance activities for the cap. The proposed CAPP for this unit can be found in Appendix 4.

Site SS-45 – Trichloroethene (TCE) Plume

Site SS-45 is the designation for an area in the central part of former England AFB where groundwater contaminated with chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbon (CAH) compounds has been identified. Site SS-45 is entirely contained within the former England AFB property boundary and encompasses an area of approximately 240 acres. Figure 2 of the CAPP (Appendix 4) shows the location of SWMU 41 on the former England AFB. The groundwater contamination associated with Site SS-45 is primarily within the intermediate depth zone of the Red River Alluvial Aquifer (the "Intermediate Sand Unit"), extending from depths of approximately 20 to 80 feet below ground surface (bgs).

Site SS-45 was initially identified during a Comprehensive Background Study (CBS) (LAW, 1996). In March 1995, monitoring wells BKGL039MW, BKGL040MW, and BKGL041MW were installed to provide anthropogenic background data for the CBS. During the CBS, both soil and groundwater samples were collected from each of the three monitoring wells. No chlorinated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in the soil samples. Trichloroethene (TCE) and/or 1,2-dichloroethene (1,2-DCE) were detected in the groundwater samples collected from the three wells. During subsequent investigations of the plume, five sites contained detectable concentrations of chlorinated VOCs in the soil, groundwater or both.

Over the next several years and phases of field work, contamination was identified in the intermediate and deep groundwater zones in two main geographic areas, the "800 Area" and the "2500 Area." These investigations culminated in the submittal of the Final SS-45 RCRA RFI for the groundwater at the site on September 1, 1999.

A Focused Corrective Measure Study (CMS) for the groundwater at Site SS-45 was conducted (Parsons ES, 2000). Nineteen additional monitoring wells were installed and monitored for plume characterization and zone assessment, and fifteen wells were installed in the intermediate groundwater zone. The findings indicated that natural attenuation was occurring within the plume, and the prescribed remedy for the groundwater at the site was monitored natural attenuation and long-term monitoring. A monitoring program was established with interior monitoring wells surrounded by sentry wells. The program schedule consisted of quarterly monitoring of 36 wells for the first year followed by annual monitoring for the next three years and quarterly monitoring for the fifth year. A five-year review would then be performed to assess the stability and natural attenuation within the plume and whether to continue long-term monitoring or choose another remedial alternative for the groundwater at the site.

As agreed upon in the CMS, and required in the LDEQ letter dated May 30, 2000, annual monitoring was conducted for four years at wells within the groundwater sampling network that had at least four previous sampling events. Wells that did not have four previous sampling events, and newly installed wells, would be sampled quarterly for one year before being added to the annual program. The program also required resampling of any sentry well

that exhibits TCE, 1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1 DCE), cis or trans 1,2-DCE or vinyl (VC) in concentrations above the respective maximum contaminant level (MCL). There are no tanks or ancillary equipment associated with Site SS-45. During the March 2005 BCT meeting, the sampling frequency, monitoring well network, and analytical parameters for the groundwater monitoring program at Site SS-45 were reevaluated. The BCT determined that the sampling frequency would remain an annual event and would occur in June.

Groundwater for this unit requires corrective action monitoring. The CAPP for the groundwater associated with this site is included in Appendix 4. Information from the Operating Properly and Successfully (OPS) Determination supporting the remedy decision of MNA with institutional controls is provided in Appendix 5.

§517. Part II Information Requirements (the Formal Permit Application)

The formal permit application information requirements presented in this Section reflect the standards promulgated in LAC 33:V.Subpart 1. These information requirements are necessary in order to determine compliance with all standards. Responses and exhibits shall be numbered sequentially according to the technical standards. The permit application must describe how the facility will comply with each of the sections of LAC 33:V.Chapters 15—37 and 41. Information required in the formal permit application shall be submitted to the administrative authority and signed in accordance with requirements in LAC 33:V.509. The description must include appropriate design information (calculations, drawings, specifications, data, etc.) and administrative details (plans, flow charts, decision trees, manpower projections, operating instructions, etc.) to permit the administrative authority to determine the adequacy of the hazardous waste permit application. Certain technical data, such as design drawings, specifications, and engineering studies, shall be certified by a Louisiana registered professional engineer. If a section of this chapter does not apply, the permit application must state it does not apply and why it does not apply. This information is to be submitted using the same numbering system and in the same order used in these regulations:

A. a general description of the facility including hours of operation/day and days/week;

This facility is a former United States Air Force Base that was involved in flying and maintaining military aircraft. The base included all the facilities and infrastructure of a small town to support those activities and the personnel and their families that resided at the base. The base was closed on December 15, 1992 as a result of the 1991 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). There are no AF personnel remaining at the former base.

B. a topographic map or maps showing a distance of 1,000 feet around the facility at a scale of 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) equal to not more than 61.0 meters (200 feet); contours must be shown on the map. The contour interval must be sufficient to clearly show the pattern of surface water flow in the vicinity of and from each operational unit of the facility. The map or maps shall clearly show the following:

1. map scale and date;
2. orientation of the map (north arrow);
3. 100-year floodplain area; [Comment: Owners and operators of all facilities shall provide an identification of whether the facility is located within a 100-year floodplain and a flood hazard map (Corps of Engineers or Department of Housing and Urban Development). This identification must indicate the source of data for such determination and include a copy of the relevant Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) flood map, if used. Where maps for the National Flood Insurance Program produced by FIA of the Federal Emergency Management Agency are available, they will normally be determinative of whether a facility is located within or outside of the 100-year floodplain. However, where the FIA map excludes an area (usually areas of the floodplain less than 200 feet in width), these areas must be considered and a determination made as to whether they are in the 100-year floodplain. Where FIA maps are not available for a proposed facility location, the owner or operator must use equivalent mapping techniques to determine if the facility is within the 100-year floodplain, and if so located, what the 100-year flood elevation would be.]

A United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map is enclosed as Figure 2 included in Appendix 3.

The 76-foot contour line on the topographic map (Figure 2) in Appendix 3 defines the 100-year floodplain.

4. surface waters including intermittent streams and surface flow through the site and a map of the potentiometric surface for aquifers within 100 feet of lowest elevation of disposal cells, or other facilities containing hazardous waste, from 1,000 feet upstream to 1,000 feet downstream, where practicable. Included should be a general area map and cross sections indicating the extent of freshwater sands, and the degree of isolation from waste sources by confining layers of clay;

The surface waters associated with SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 are presented on Figure 5 located in Appendix 4 (CAPP). A potentiometric map for the Miocene aquifer in Rapides Parish is presented in Appendix 3, Figure 5. Aquifers are noted on the cross sections (Figures 8A through 8C, Appendix 3) and fence diagram (Figure 6, Appendix 3), and discussed in detail within Section 517.T.3.b.

5. surrounding land uses (residential, commercial, agricultural, recreational, public) such as schools, day care centers, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, libraries, etc.; [Comment: A map or aerial photograph showing surrounding land use for the area within two miles of the site is required.]

Maps showing the surrounding land use for each site within two miles of SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 are included in the topographic map (Figure 2) included in Appendix 3.

6. legal boundaries of the TSD facility site;

A figure showing the location of SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 is provided in Appendix 3.

The legal descriptions for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 are provided in Appendix 6:

7. access control (fences, gates);

This information is provided in the CAPP located in Appendix 4.

8. injection and withdrawal wells both on site and off site. [Comment: A map of all known wells, operating or abandoned, on the site and within two miles of the site perimeter as required in LAC 33:V.515.A.15, including the depth of wells, amount of pumpage, water level depth (annual maximum and minimum), and water analysis from the water well nearest the disposal site is also required.]

There are no injection wells associated with SWMU 41 or Site SS-45.

9. the proposed location of groundwater monitoring wells as required under LAC 33:V.3315.A and B;

Figures 6 and 7 provided in Appendix 4 (CAPP) show the location of groundwater monitoring wells for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45.

10. the proposed point *of compliance* as defined under LAC 33:V.3311;

This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. Figures 6 and 7 provided in Appendix 4 (CAPP) show the location of the monitoring wells used as corrective action observation wells.

11. buildings, treatment, storage, or disposal operations; or other structures (recreation areas, runoff control systems, access and internal roads, storm sanitary, and process sewerage systems, loading and unloading areas, fire control facilities, utilities, security facilities, etc.);

Many of these structures can be seen on the enclosed maps provided in Appendix 3; however, there are no operating TSD units at England AFB; therefore, a detailed map is not provided.

12. barriers for drainage or flood control;

SWMU 41 has several ditches and culverts around the site used for drainage. A surface drainage map (Figure 5) is included in Appendix 4 (CAPP).

13. location of operational units within the TSD facility site, where hazardous waste is (or will be) treated, stored, or disposed of (including equipment cleanup areas). (For large TSD facilities, the administrative authority may allow the use of other scales on a case-by-case basis); and

This paragraph is not applicable because there are no operating TSD units at the former England AFB.

14. natural features affecting off-site drainage patterns, transportation, utilities, and location of effluent discharges.

There are many stormwater ditches, creeks and bayous that have been enhanced to allow adequate drainage and mitigate flooding. Figure 4 (Appendix 3) shows an aerial view of the former England AFB and these features. A surface drainage map (Figure 5) is included in Appendix 4 (CAPP).

C. site layout and facility design when phased construction is planned; the plans must indicate each phase and an accompanying schedule of construction;

This subsection is not applicable because no new TSD facilities are planned for construction.

D. chemical and physical analyses of the hazardous wastes and the hazardous debris to be handled at the facility. At a minimum, these analyses shall contain all the information that must be known to treat, store, or dispose of the wastes properly;

This subsection is not applicable because no new hazardous wastes will be treated, stored (greater than 90 days), or disposed at the former England AFB.

E. a copy of the waste analysis plan required by LAC 33:V.1519.B;

This subsection is not applicable because no new hazardous wastes will be treated, stored (greater than 90 days), or disposed at the former England AFB.

F. a description of the security procedures (including entry control, hours manned, lighting, monitoring, and other procedures to prevent unauthorized entry) and equipment required by LAC 33:V.1507 or a justification demonstrating the reasons for requesting a waiver of this requirement;

Security is required at SWMU 41. The security for this unit consists of perimeter fencing that will be inspected to ensure it is in good condition during each of the inspections that will be performed during the quarterly corrective action monitoring events (Appendix 4, CAPP Section 5.2). Perimeter security is not necessary for Site SS-45. However, all wells will be secured with locks to prevent unauthorized entry.

G. a copy of the general inspection schedule required by LAC 33:V.1509.B. Include, where applicable, as part of the inspection schedule, specific requirements in LAC 33:V.1709, 1719, 1721, 1731, 1755-1759, 1763, 1907.I, 1911, 2109, 2309, 2507, 2703.A-G, 2907, 3119.B and C, and 3205;

Inspections will be conducted as a part of the corrective action requirements for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. Inspection activities are discussed in Section 5.2 of the CAPP (Appendix 4) for SWMU 41 and in Section 6.2 of the CAPP (Appendix 4) for Site SS-45.

H. a justification of any request for a waiver(s) of the preparedness and prevention requirements of LAC 33:V.1511;

This subsection is not applicable because no new hazardous wastes will be treated, stored (greater than 90 days), or disposed at the former England AFB.

I. a copy of the contingency plan required by LAC 33:V.1513 [Note: Include, where applicable, as part of the contingency plan, specific requirements in LAC 33:V.2909];

The need for contingency actions will normally be reviewed as a part of the five-year progress review as discussed in the CAPP (Appendix 4).

J. a description of procedures, structures, or equipment used at the facility to:

1. prevent hazards in unloading operations (for example, ramps, special forklifts);

This paragraph is not applicable because no new hazardous wastes will be treated, stored (greater than 90 days), or disposed at the former England AFB.

2. prevent runoff from hazardous waste handling areas to other areas of the facility or environment, or to prevent flooding (for example, berms, dikes, trenches);

This paragraph is not applicable because no new hazardous wastes will be treated, stored (greater than 90 days), or disposed at the former England AFB.

3. monitoring leachate control;

There are no leachate collection systems associated with the sites in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45; therefore, this paragraph is not applicable.

4. prevent contamination of water supplies;

Information regarding this paragraph pertaining to prevention of contamination of water supplies is provided in the CAPP (Appendix 4).

5. monitor water and air pollution affecting area outside site;

Information regarding this paragraph pertaining to monitoring is provided in the CAPP (Appendix 4.)

6. mitigate effects of equipment failure, power outages, inclement weather, or other abnormal conditions;

This paragraph is not applicable because no new hazardous wastes will be treated, stored (greater than 90 days), or disposed at the former England AFB.

7. prevent undue exposure of personnel to hazardous waste (for example, protective clothing);

This paragraph is not applicable because no new hazardous wastes will be treated, stored (greater than 90 days), or disposed at the former England AFB.

8. prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes as required to demonstrate compliance with LAC 33:V.1517; and

This paragraph is not applicable because no new hazardous wastes will be treated, stored (greater than 90 days), or disposed at the former England AFB.

9. prevent nonpermitted releases to the atmosphere.

This paragraph is not applicable because no new hazardous wastes will be treated, stored (greater than 90 days), or disposed at the former England AFB.

K. traffic pattern, estimated volume (number, types of vehicles) and control (for example, show turns across traffic lanes, and stacking lanes, if appropriate; describe access road surfacing and load bearing capacity; show traffic control signals);

This subsection is not applicable because the former England AFB is not an operating TSDF.

L. an outline of both the introductory and continuing training programs by owners or operators to prepare persons to operate or maintain the TSD facility in a safe manner as required to demonstrate compliance with LAC 33:V.1515. A list of general qualifications of key operating positions and a brief description of how training will be designed to meet actual job tasks in accordance with these requirements;

This subsection is not applicable because the former England AFB is not an operating TSDF.

M. a copy of the closure plan and, where applicable, the post-closure plan required by LAC 33:V.3511, 3523, and 1915. Include, where applicable, as part of the plans, specific requirements in LAC 33:V.1915, 2117, 2315, 2521, 2719, 2911, 3121, 3203 and 3207;

Copies of the Closure Plans for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 have previously been submitted to LDEQ and are therefore not resubmitted with this permit application.

N. for hazardous waste disposal units that have been closed, documentation that notices required in LAC 33:V.3517 have been filed;

Copies of the approved Closure Letters from LDEQ (dated June 14, 1995) for the closed unit is provided in Appendix 2.

O. the most recent closure cost estimate for the facility prepared in accordance with LAC 33:V.3705 and a copy of the documentation required to demonstrate financial assurance under LAC 33:V.3707. For a new facility, a copy of the required documentation may be submitted 60 days prior to the initial receipt of hazardous wastes, if that is later than the submission of the Part II;

In accordance with LAC 33:V.3701.C, federal facilities are exempt from this requirement.

P. where applicable, the most recent post-closure cost estimate for the facility prepared in accordance with LAC 33:V.3709 plus a copy of the documentation required to demonstrate financial assurance under LAC 33:V.3711. For a new facility, a copy of the required documentation may be submitted 60 days prior to the initial receipt of hazardous wastes, if that is later than the submission of the Part II;

In accordance with LAC 33:V.3701.C, federal facilities are exempt from this requirement.

Q. where applicable, a copy of the insurance policy or other documentation which comprises compliance with the requirements of LAC 33:V.Chapter 37. For a new facility, documentation showing the amount of insurance meeting the specification of LAC 33:V.Chapter 37 that the owner or operator plans to have in effect before initial receipt of hazardous waste for treatment, storage, or disposal;

In accordance with LAC 33:V.3701.C, federal facilities are exempt from this requirement.

R. where appropriate, proof of coverage by a state financial mechanism in compliance with LAC 33:V.Chapter 37;

In accordance with LAC 33:V.3701.C, federal facilities are exempt from this requirement.

S. a wind rose (i.e., prevailing wind speed and direction) and the source of the information;

This information is included as Figure 7 provided in Appendix 3.

T. facility location information:

1. seismic standard. In order to determine the applicability of the seismic standard, LAC 33:V.1503.A.3, the owner or operator of the facility must identify the political jurisdiction (e.g., parish, township, or election district) in which the facility is proposed to be located.

   a. The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the seismic standard. This demonstration may be made using either published geologic data (including federal hazardous waste regulations) or data obtained from field investigations carried out by the applicant. The information provided must be of such quality to be acceptable to geologists experienced in identifying and evaluating seismic activity. The information submitted must show that either:

      i. no faults which have had displacement in Holocene time are present, or no lineations which suggest the presence of a fault (which have displacement in Holocene time) within 3,000 feet of a facility are present, based on data from:
         (a) published geologic studies, including cites from federal regulations which demonstrate that the requirements of this Section do not apply,
         (b) aerial reconnaissance of the area within a five-mile radius from the facility,
         (c) an analysis of aerial photographs covering a 3,000-foot radius of the facility, and
         (d) if needed to clarify the above data, a reconnaissance based on walking portions of the area within 3,000 feet of the facility, or
      ii. no faults may pass within 200 feet of the portions of the facility where treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste will be conducted based on data from a comprehensive geologic analysis of the site. Unless a site analysis is otherwise conclusive concerning the absence of faults within 200 feet of such portions of the facility, data shall be obtained from a subsurface exploration (trenching) of the area within a distance no less than 200 feet from portions of the facility where treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste will be conducted. Such trenching shall be performed in a direction that is perpendicular to known faults (which have had displacement in Holocene time) passing within 3,000 feet of the portions of the facility where treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste will be conducted. Such investigation shall document with supporting maps and other analyses, the location of any faults found, and shall be certified by an independent Louisiana registered professional engineer or geologist.

The former England AFB is located in Rapides Parish. This site is in compliance with the seismic standard based on its location. This portion of the information requirements is not applicable because no TSDF is operating at the former England AFB.

2. 100-year floodplain

a. Owners and operators of all facilities shall provide an identification of whether the facility is located within a 100-year floodplain.

b. Owners and operators of facilities located in the 100-year floodplain must provide the following information:

i. the 100-year flood level and any other special flooding factors (e.g., wave action) which must be considered in designing, constructing, operating, or maintaining the facility to withstand washout from a 100-year flood;
ii. engineering analysis to indicate the various hydrodynamic and hydrostatic forces expected to result at the site as a consequence of a 100-year flood;
iii. structural or other engineering studies showing the design of operational units (e.g., tanks, incinerators) and flood protection devices (e.g., floodwalls, dikes) at the facility and how these will prevent washout;
iv. if applicable, and in lieu of the above two provisions, a detailed description of procedures to be followed to remove hazardous waste to safety before the facility is flooded, including:
v. timing of such movement relative to flood levels, including estimated time to move the waste, showing that such movement can be completed before floodwaters reach the facility;
vi. a description of the location(s) to which the waste will be moved and demonstration that those facilities will be eligible to receive hazardous waste in accordance with LAC 33:V.Subpart 1;
vii. the planned procedures, equipment, and personnel to be used and the means to ensure that such resources will be available in time for use; and
viii. the potential for accidental discharges of the waste during movement.

c. existing facilities not in compliance with LAC 33:V.1503.B.3 shall provide a plan showing how the facility will be brought into compliance and a schedule for compliance.

There are no active TSD facilities in this permit application. Both sites in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, are located within the fringe of the 100-year floodplain which corresponds to the 76-foot contour line on the topographic map (Figure 2) in Appendix 3. This was taken into account when proposing corrective action.

3. site geology, including:

a. certification by a geologist or independent Louisiana registered professional engineer specializing in geotechnical engineering that the ground and subsurface conditions at the site are acceptable for the planned purposes of the facility;

This subparagraph is not applicable because there are no "planned purposes" for the former England AFB. All operational activities have ceased. This permit application is for corrective action for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45.

b. identification of the uppermost aquifer and aquifers hydraulically interconnected beneath the facility property, including groundwater flow direction and rate, and the basis for such identification (i.e., the information obtained from hydrogeologic investigations of the facility area);

The Red River Alluvium forms a significant aquifer in the Alexandria area and is of interest because it occurs at, or near the ground surface at the former England AFB. The unit is variably permeable, and groundwater occurs at shallow depths in the alluvium under both water table (unconfined) and artesian (confined) conditions. Regional groundwater studies conducted by the United States Geological Survey (USGS, 1966) on the Red River Valley Alluvium show permeabilities in the range of 750 to 2,000 gallons per day per square foot (gpd/ft^2) and transmissivities in the range of 14,000 to 100,000 gallons per day per foot (gpd/ft). A coefficient of storage of 0.0002 is also given for the aquifer.

Recharge of the alluvium occurs primarily by precipitation on exposed portions of the unit. This unit also receives recharge from adjacent upland Pleistocene terrace sands and from underlying Miocene deposits (Newcome and Sloss, 1966). Recharge received from the Pleistocene terrace moves under the influence of gravity to the alluvium where hydraulic pressures decrease. In some areas, additional recharge under artesian pressure is transmitted upward to the alluvium from the Miocene. Prior to the development of Miocene aquifers for water resources, all valley alluvium received some degree of recharge from the Miocene (Newcome and Sloss, 1966).

At the former England AFB, groundwater levels in the alluvium have been monitored by the use of three observation wells installed by the USGS, R-1146, R-1147, and R-1148. Alluvial groundwater movement proceeds generally in a northeast direction to the Red River, whose present bed (at an elevation of 15-35 ft MSL) cuts into the aquifer along most of its course. During most of the year, groundwater is discharged from the alluvial aquifer and becomes the Red River base flow. In October 1960, this discharge was measured at 20 millions of gallons per day (mgd), an average of 0.4 mgd or 0.6 cfs per mile of valley in Rapides Parish (Newcome and Sloss, 1966). At river flood stage, groundwater is discharged and flow conditions reverse in areas adjacent to the river. This situation is normally of short duration; thus impacts are slight. A long term increase in river levels would lead to surface soils saturation and local flooding in valley lowlands, as the alluvial aquifer has little additional storage capacity available to retain large quantities of "new" water.

The deep hydrogeologic units are reported to be the major sand members of the Miocene age Fleming and Catahoula Formations. The individual sand members are numbered and grouped into aquifers designated by the typical depths at which drillers encounter them in the Alexandria area. The 400-foot, 700-foot, and 1,000-foot sands are the widely used aquifers near Alexandria. The sands are typically separated by interbedded clay or shale zones.

The Miocene sands are regional in extent and are present in the area at moderate depth (approximately 100 feet below ground surface). They receive recharge from rainfall on zones where they are exposed in northwest Rapides Parish and in the parishes north and west of

Rapides. Some recharge is available from overlying alluvium or from Pleistocene deposits in highland areas north and west of Alexandria, where hydraulic pressures are sufficiently high. Groundwater usually occurs under artesian (confined) conditions within the Miocene sands. Groundwater levels in the area are approximately 190 – 200 feet below ground surface.

In past years, most discharge from the Miocene aquifers was directed upward, under the force of artesian pressure, into the overlying alluvial deposits (Newcome and Sloss, 1966). Because concentrated pumpage at major population centers such as Alexandria has reduced artesian pressures, discharge to alluvial materials now occurs locally, but not regionally. Along the valley margins west of England AFB, wetlands are maintained by flow from the Miocene aquifers.

Groundwater flow directions and velocities are strongly influenced by pumping. Flow has been directed toward the large drawdown features caused by concentrated pumping, and natural discharge areas have been reduced in size. Groundwater flow in this aquifer system is apparently northeast toward the Bayou Rapides well field just north of the base. Groundwater velocities in the area are variable depending upon recharge occurrence and pumping rates.

According to Newcome and Sloss (1966), Miocene water levels have been reduced in some areas to the point where a reversed hydraulic gradient exists between the Miocene sediments and the overlying alluvium. In this case, the region's normal pattern has been reversed and the overlying alluvium is now recharging the Miocene sands.

Regional water studies conducted by the USGS (1966) on the Miocene sand beds show permeabilities in the range of 90 to 1,000 gpd/ft^2 and transmissivities in the range of 1,400 to 60,000 gpd/ft. A coefficient of storage, similar to the alluvium, of 0.0002 is also given for the aquifer.

The aquifers are identified on Figure 5 in Appendix 3, and more detailed information can be found in Section 2.4 of the CAPP (Appendix 4).

c. soil types, textures, and conditions to depth of 30 feet below lowest elevation of planned disposal cells for impoundments, landfill and land treatment facility based on test holes at 200-foot intervals (or greater or less intervals if acceptable to the administrative authority);

This subparagraph is not applicable because, there are no "planned disposal cells" for the former England AFB.

d. logs of test holes and wells, including soil samples for each pertinent strata analyzed for soil type, texture, permeability, and other pertinent characteristics;

Boring logs from wells indicate that the shallow soils at the former England AFB are comprised of fine grained sediments. Existing soil boring logs indicate that the surficial soils

consist of silt, clay, silty clay, sandy silt, and sand strata. Results of on-site borings show the Red River Alluvium beneath the former base consists of two units: 1) shallow fine-grained deposits with an average thickness of approximately 40 feet, which are predominantly silts, clays, and sandy silts; and 2) coarser-grained deposits, primarily sand and gravel, which occur from approximately 40 feet bgs to approximately 120 feet bgs beneath the former base.

e. general area map and cross sections indicating the extent of freshwater sands, and the degree of isolation of these aquifers to a depth of 1,000 feet from waste sources by confining layers of clay;

General area maps (Figures 1 through 4, Appendix 3) and cross sections (Figures 8A through 8C, Appendix 3) are included. The fence diagram (Figure 6, Appendix 3) is a 3-dimensional representation of the shallow geologic units (to approximately –3,000 feet MSL) of Rapides Parish. The former England AFB is located near data point 22 of this diagram. The geology can be described as moderately thick alluvial sediments of quarternary age overlying Miocene strata. The Miocene strata are divided into two major formations: the Catahoula Formation and the overlying Fleming Formation which is subdivided into the Leva, Carnaban Bayou, Dough Hills, Williamson Creek, Castan Creek, and Blounts Creek members. These Miocene beds contain thick, mostly sandy strata interbedded with thinner clay strata. The Dough Hills member is the uppermost primarily clay strata, it is found approximately 300 feet below the surface in the vicinity of the former England AFB. The Leva member is the thickest clay section present and is found at the base of the Fleming Formation approximately 1,000 feet below grade at England AFB. Below the Catahoula Formations are the Olgocene aged Vicksburg Group and the Eocene aged Jackson and Claiborne Groups. The general structure of the area is a monoclinical dip to the south-southeast with substantial thickening of the strata downdip.

The cross sections (Figures 8A through 8C, Appendix 3) in the vicinity of the former England AFB shows two faults which trend to the north disrupting the Miocene Units. These faults are located approximately 1 mile east of the former base. Sand members of the Miocene aged strata are important potable water bearing units of the region. These fresh water bearing sands occur at depths as shallow as 100 feet below grade and are found down to the top of the Leva member of the Fleming Formation. This cross section shows the approximate location of significant water-yielding strata within the Fleming Formations.

Figure 9 (Appendix 3) is a map of Rapides Parish with contours indicating the elevation of the lower most fresh water geologic unit and the general surficial geology of the parish. The base of the fresh water zone ranges from greater than 3,000 feet below mean sea level (MSL) in the southwestern portion of the parish to less than 200 feet MSL in the northwestern portion of the parish. The base of the fresh water in the vicinity of the former England AFB is approximately 1,000 feet below MSL.

Surficial geology in the parish consists of the members of the Fleming Formation of Miocene age overlain by Quarternary Aged Valley Alluvium and upland deposits. Outcrops of Miocene strata in Rapides Parish are limited to the valley walls of deeply cut streams and to an

approximately 100 square mile area in the northwest corner of the parish. The former England AFB is located within the Red River Valley Alluvium. The alluvium at the former England AFB consists of interbedded sandy silts, silty clays, clayey silts and clays with occasional sand and silt seams.

Below the alluvium is the Williamson Creek member of the Fleming Formation which is one of the units which supply water to the Alexandria area. Below the Williamson Creek member is the Dough Hills member, a primarily clay unit, which acts as an aquitard between the Williamson Creek member above and the Carnaban Bayou member below. The Carnaban Bayou member is the primary source of fresh water for the Alexandria area.

The alluvium is variably permeable and groundwater can occur in significant amounts in this unit. The alluvium at former England AFB consists of interbedded sandy silts, silty clays, clayey silts and clays with occasional sand and silt seams. Because of the excessive iron content and hardness, most domestic municipal and industrial consumers obtain their water from the underlying Miocene units.

f. on a topographic map, a delineation of the waste management area, the property boundary, the proposed *point of compliance*' as defined under LAC 33:V.3311, the proposed location of groundwater monitoring wells as required under LAC 33:V.3315.A and B; and

The topographic map (Figure 2) provided in Appendix 3 shows the boundary of the former England AFB. Figure 2 in Appendix 4 (CAPP) shows the location of SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. The locations of the wells used to monitor the groundwater for each site are shown in Figures 6 and 7 of Appendix 4 (CAPP).

g. detailed plans and an engineering report describing the proposed groundwater monitoring program to be implemented to meet the requirements of LAC 33:V.3315.A-H.

The CAPP is provided in Appendix 4 of this permit application as required under LAC 33:V. Chapter 33, Ground Water Protection.

4. site hydrology, including:

a. travel times in feet/day for normal drainage of each natural surface drainage system within 1,000 feet of the property;

Bayou Rapides and Big Bayou pass within 1,000 feet of the base perimeter. Assuming a cross-sectional area of 500square feet (ft^2) and a peak flow of 30 cubic feet per second (cfs) for Bayou Rapides, travel time is approximately 5,000 feet per day. Assuming a cross-sectional area of 300 ft^2 and a peak flow of 15 cfs for Big Bayou, travel time is approximately 4,000 feet per day.

b. climate factors:

i. the 24-hour/25-year storm rainfall;

9 inches (Hershfield, 1961)

ii. maximum, minimum, and average temperature/month for past 10 years;

Average daily maximum of 77 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), average daily minimum of 56 °F, and a mean temperature of 67°F (Engineering-Science, 1983).

iii. impact of previous hurricanes on area;

No impact because no hurricanes have maintained strength long enough to reach as far inland as the former England AFB.

iv. comparison of rainfall and evapotranspiration rates; and

Evaporation-pan studies made in Rapides Parish by the U.S. Weather Bureau indicate that under ideal conditions of measurement about 50 inches of water returns directly to the atmosphere annually. It is probable, however, that under actual conditions 35 to 40 inches of the 56-62 inch average rainfall are returned to the atmosphere by evaporation and transpiration combined (Newcome and Sloss, 1966).

v. prevailing wind direction (provide wind rose);

A wind rose is provided as Figure 7 in Appendix 3.

c. a description of any plume of contamination that has entered the groundwater from a regulated unit at the time that the application is submitted that:

i. delineates the extent of the plume on the topographic map such as required under LAC 33:V.521.B.4; and
ii. identifies the concentration of each LAC 33:V.3325, Table 4 constituent throughout the plume or identifies the maximum concentrations of each such constituent in the plume;

No regulated units on the former England AFB have contaminated groundwater. Therefore, this subparagraph does not apply. Corrective action for groundwater contamination associated with SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 is described in the CAPP (Appendix 4).

d. if the presence of hazardous constituents have not been detected in the groundwater at the time of permit application, the owner or operator must submit sufficient information, supporting data, and analyses to establish a detection monitoring

program which meets the requirements of LAC 33:V.3317. This submission must address the following items specified under LAC 33:V.3317:

i. a proposed list of indicator parameters, waste constituents, or reaction products that can provide a reliable indication of the presence of hazardous constituents in the groundwater;
ii. a proposed groundwater monitoring system;
iii. background values for each proposed monitoring parameter or constituent, or procedures to calculate such values; and
iv. a description of proposed sampling, analysis, and statistical comparison procedures to be utilized in evaluating groundwater monitoring data;

This subparagraph is not applicable because detected groundwater contamination is associated with the two sites in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, which will be under monitoring programs (corrective action) specific to each site.

e. if the presence of hazardous constituents has been detected in the groundwater at the point of compliance at the time of permit application, the owner or operator must submit sufficient information, supporting data, and analyses to establish a compliance monitoring program which meets the requirements of LAC 33:V.3319. The owner or operator must also submit an engineering feasibility plan for a CAP necessary to meet the requirements of LAC 33:V.3321. To demonstrate compliance with LAC 33:V.3319, the owner or operator must address the following items:

i. a description of the wastes previously handled at the facility;
ii. a characterization of the contaminated groundwater, including concentrations of hazardous constituents;
iii. a list of hazardous constituents for which compliance monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with LAC 33:V.3315 and 3317;
iv. proposed concentration limits for each hazardous constituent, based on the criteria set forth in LAC 33:V.3309.A, including a justification for establishing any alternate concentration limits;
v. detailed plans and an engineering report describing the proposed groundwater monitoring system, in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:V.3315; and
vi. a description of proposed sampling, analysis, and statistical comparison procedures to be utilized in evaluating groundwater monitoring data;

The sites described in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, both have associated groundwater contamination. The monitoring program for each site is specified in the CAPP in Appendix 4 of this permit application.

f. if hazardous constituents have been measured in the groundwater which exceed the concentration limits established under LAC 33:V.3309, Table 1, or if groundwater monitoring conducted at the time of permit application under LAC 33:V.3301-3309 at the waste boundary indicates the presence of hazardous constituents from the facility in groundwater over background concentrations, the owner or operator must submit

sufficient information, supporting data, and analyses to establish a CAP which meets the requirements of LAC 33:V.3321. To demonstrate compliance with LAC 33:V.3321, the owner or operator must address, at a minimum, the following items:

i. a characterization of the contaminated groundwater, including concentrations of hazardous constituents;
ii. the concentration limit for each hazardous constituent found in the groundwater as set forth in LAC 33:V.3309;
iii. detailed plans and an engineering report describing the corrective action to be taken; and
iv. a description of how the groundwater monitoring program will demonstrate the adequacy of the corrective action.

The sites described in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, both have associated groundwater contamination. This information is provided for each site in the tables located in the CAPP (Appendix 4).

5. environmental factors, including:

   a. list all known historical sites, recreational areas, archaeological sites, wildlife areas, swamps and marshes, habitats for endangered species, and other sensitive ecological areas within 1000 feet of the site; and

There are no significant known or registered historical sites or landmarks, archaeological sites, swamps, marshes, or designated wildlife areas within 1000 feet of SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. Recreational areas within 1000 feet of the two sites include golf courses (both on and off-site) as well as other sports facilities and playgrounds associated with schools. There are no endangered species of wildlife known to inhabit the immediate area, nor are there any known sensitive ecological areas. This information was obtained from the Army Corps of Engineers, the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

   b. indicate measures planned to protect such areas listed from detrimental impact from the operation of the proposed facility;

The sites described in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, both have associated groundwater contamination. Measures to protect recreational areas within 1000 feet of the sites is provided in the CAPP (Appendix 4). In addition, current and future direct exposure of the public to COCs in the groundwater is prevented by restrictions on access to groundwater.

6. Geographical Factors. For an area within two miles of the proposed site, provide the following information:

   a. map or aerial photograph showing all buildings identified as residential, commercial, industrial, or public (schools, day care centers, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, libraries, etc.);

Figures showing this information are provided in Appendix 3 of the permit application and the CAPP (Appendix 4).

b. population;

Population that resides on the former England AFB is estimated at 1,000 people. The population of the off-base area located within a 2-mile radius of the former base boundary is estimated to be less than 1,000 people.

c. principal livelihood of residents for facilities located in rural areas;

Many of the residents are employed at businesses in the immediate area including those on-site of the former base and in the Alexandria area. Others work in the agricultural industry.

d. land use; and

Agricultural, commercial, and residential.

e. road network, with average daily traffic count and route of trucks which will transport waste to the facility.

This subparagraph is not applicable because there will be no wastes transferred to the former England AFB.

7. operations plan, including:

a. classification and estimated quantities of wastes to be handled;

b. methods and processes utilized:

i. facility capacity for each disposal method;
ii. detailed description of each process or method;
iii. storage and disposal procedures:
(a) plans for receipt, checking, processing, segregation of incompatible wastes, and odor control; and
(b) life of each facility based on projected use;
(c) describe recordkeeping procedures, types of records to be kept, and use of the records by management to control the operation; and
(d) monitoring and recording of incoming wastes;

This paragraph is not applicable because there are no new hazardous wastes to be treated, stored (greater than 90 days), or disposed at the former England AFB.

U. special requirements. Administrative authority may require additional provisions for special procedures or processes, for specific information for a supplementary environmental

analysis, or for such information as may be necessary to enable the administrative authority to carry out his duties under other state laws;

Any additional information required will be provided upon request.

V. for land disposal facilities, if an approval has been granted under LAC 33:V.2239, a petition has been approved under LAC 33:V.2241 or 2271, or a determination made under LAC 33:V.2273, a copy of the notice of approval or a determination is required; and

This subsection is not applicable because there has been no approval, petition, or determination made for a land disposal facility.

W. a summary of the preapplication meeting, along with a list of attendees and their addresses, and copies of any written comments or materials submitted at the meeting, as required under LAC 33:V.708.A.3.

A meeting was initially conducted on January 10, 2001. A permit renewal application was submitted in October 2001. Since the permit has not been issued to date, the permit application has been an ongoing item of discussion at the monthly BCT meetings for the past several months where all responsible parties have been present or represented. Through these discussions at the BCT meetings, the permit application requirements changed considerably since the preapplication meeting. At the January 2004 meeting, the LDEQ Permit Advisor requested that the 2001 permit application be revised. The LDEQ Permit Advisor sent a letter dated February 12, 2004 requesting the revision.

Subchapter E. Specific Information Requirements

§519. Contents of Part II: General Requirements

Part II of the permit application consists of the general information requirements of this Section, and the specific information requirements in LAC 33:V:519-549 applicable to the facility. The Part II information requirements presented in LAC 33:V.519-549 reflect the standards promulgated in LAC 33:V.Chapters 15-37. These information requirements are necessary in order for the administrative authority to determine compliance with LAC 33:V.Chapters 15-37. If owners and operators of Hazardous Waste Management facilities can demonstrate that the information prescribed in Part II cannot be provided to the extent required, the administrative authority may make allowance for submission of such information on a case-by-case basis. Information required in Part II shall be submitted to the administrative authority and signed in accordance with requirements in Subchapter B of this Chapter. Certain technical data, such as design drawings and specifications and engineering studies, shall be certified by a Louisiana registered professional engineer. For post-closure permits, only the information specified in LAC 33:V.528 is required in Part II of the permit application.

Portions of Sections 520 and 528 of Subchapter E may be considered applicable to the two sites, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, that are included in this permit application.

§520. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Groundwater Protection

The following additional information regarding protection of groundwater is required from owners or operators of hazardous waste facilities containing a regulated unit except as provided in LAC 33:V.3301.B and C:

This section is applicable to operational TSDFs. The only operational TSDF that existed at this site has been clean closed. Portions of this section are applicable and are discussed by individual site in Section 516 and Appendix 4 for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 where impacts to groundwater are a concern.

A. a summary of the groundwater monitoring data obtained during the interim status period under LAC 33:V.4367, 4369, 4371, 4373, and 4375, where applicable;

This subsection is not applicable because SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 were not under an interim status period.

B. identification of the uppermost aquifer and aquifers hydraulically interconnected beneath the facility property, including groundwater flow direction and rate, and the basis for such identification (i.e., the information obtained from hydrogeologic investigations of the facility area);

This information has been provided in summary in Section 517.T.3 above.

C. on the topographic map required under LAC 33:V.517.B, a delineation of the waste management area, the property boundary, the proposed *point of compliance* as defined under LAC 33:V.3311, the proposed location of groundwater monitoring wells as required under LAC 33:V.3315, and, to the extent possible, the information required in LAC 33:V.520.B;

This subsection is not applicable. There are no regulated units associated with this application with regard to SWMU 41 and Site SS-45.

D. a description of any known plume of contamination that has entered the groundwater from a regulated unit at the time that the application was submitted that:

1. delineates the extent of the plume on the topographic map required under LAC 33:V.517.B; and

2. identifies the concentration of each constituent listed in LAC 33:V.3325 throughout the plume or identifies the maximum concentrations of each LAC 33:V.3325 constituent in the plume;

This subsection is not applicable. There are no regulated units associated with this application with regard to SWMU 41 and Site SS-45.

E. detailed plans and an engineering report describing the proposed groundwater monitoring program to be implemented to meet the requirements of LAC 33:V.3315;

This information has been included in the CAPP in Appendix 4 for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45.

F. if the presence of hazardous constituents has not been detected in the groundwater at the time of permit application, the owner or operator must submit sufficient information, supporting data, and analyses to establish a detection monitoring program that meets the requirements of LAC 33:V.3317. This submission must address the following items specified under LAC 33:V.3317:

1. a proposed list of indicator parameters, waste constituents, or reaction products that can provide a reliable indication of the presence of hazardous constituents in the groundwater;

2. a proposed groundwater monitoring system;

3. background values for each proposed monitoring parameter or constituent, or procedures to calculate such values; and

4. a description of proposed sampling, analysis, and statistical comparison procedures to be utilized in evaluating groundwater monitoring data;

This subsection is not applicable because SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 have known groundwater contamination that will require corrective action monitoring, rather than detection monitoring.

G. if the presence of hazardous constituents has been detected in the groundwater at the point of compliance at the time of the permit application, the owner or operator must submit to the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division, sufficient information, supporting data, and analyses to establish a compliance monitoring program that meets the requirements of LAC 33:V.3319. Except as provided in LAC 33:V.3317.H, the owner or operator must also submit to the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division, an engineering feasibility plan for a CAP necessary to meet the requirements of LAC 33:V.3321, unless the owner or operator obtains written authorization in advance from the administrative authority to submit a proposed permit schedule for submittal of such a plan. To demonstrate compliance with LAC 33:V.3319, the owner or operator must address the following items:

1. a description of the hazardous waste code specified in LAC 33:V.Chapter 49 for the wastes previously handled at the facility;

2. a characterization of the contaminated groundwater, including concentrations of hazardous constituents;

3. a list of hazardous constituents for which compliance monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with LAC 33:V.3315 and 3319;

4. proposed concentration limits for each hazardous constituent, based on the criteria set forth in LAC 33:V.3309.A, including a justification for establishing any alternate concentration limits;

5. detailed plans and an engineering report describing the proposed groundwater monitoring system, in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:V.3315; and

6. a description of proposed sampling, analysis, and statistical comparison procedures to be utilized in evaluating groundwater monitoring data;

The CAPP for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 in Appendix 4 contains either the required information or reference to documents/reports that have been previously submitted to LDEQ. Most of these reports have been reviewed and concurred to by LDEQ corrective action staff.

H. if hazardous constituents have been measured in the groundwater that exceed the concentration limits established under LAC 33:V.3309.Table 1, or if groundwater monitoring conducted at the time of permit application under LAC 33:V.4367, 4369, 4371, 4373, and 4375 at the waste boundary indicates the presence of hazardous constituents from the facility in groundwater over background concentrations, the owner or operator must submit sufficient information, supporting data, and analyses to establish a CAP that meets the requirements of LAC 33:V.3321. However, an owner or operator is not required to submit information to establish a CAP if he or she demonstrates to the administrative authority that alternate concentration limits will protect human health and the environment after considering the criteria listed in LAC 33:V.3309.B. An owner or operator who is not required to establish a CAP for this reason must instead submit sufficient information to establish a compliance monitoring program that meets the requirements of LAC 33:V.3319 and LAC 33:V.520.F. To demonstrate compliance with LAC 33:V.3321, the owner or operator must address, at a minimum, the items listed in LAC 33:V.520.H.1-4 below (the permit may contain a schedule for submittal of the information required in LAC 33:V.520.H.3 and 4 provided the owner or operator obtains written authorization from the administrative authority prior to submittal of the complete permit application):

1. a characterization of the contaminated groundwater, including concentrations of hazardous constituents;

2. the concentration limit for each hazardous constituent found in the groundwater as set forth in LAC 33:V.3309;

3. detailed plans and an engineering report describing the corrective action to be taken; and

4. a description of how the groundwater monitoring program will demonstrate the adequacy of the corrective action.

5. the permit may contain a schedule for submittal of the information required in LAC 33:V.520.H.3 and 4 provided the owner or operator obtains written authorization from the administrative authority prior to submittal of the complete permit application.

The CAPP for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 in Appendix 4 contains either the required information or reference to documents/reports that have been previously submitted to LDEQ. Most of these reports have been reviewed and concurred to by LDEQ corrective action staff.

§521. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Containers

This section is not applicable because no RCRA TSD containers are used at the former England AFB.

§523. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Tanks

This section is not applicable because no RCRA TSD tanks are used at the former England AFB.

§525. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Surface Impoundments

This section is not applicable because no RCRA TSD surface impoundments are used at the former England AFB.

§526. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Air Emission Controls for Tanks, Surface Impoundments, and Containers

This section is not applicable because no RCRA TSD tanks, surface impoundments, or containers are used at the former England AFB.

§527. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Waste Piles

This section is not applicable because no RCRA TSD waste piles are used at the former England AFB.

§528. Part II Information Requirements for Post-Closure Permits

A. For post-closure permits, the owner or operator is required to submit only the information specified in LAC 33:V.516; 517.A, B, F, G, H, M, N, P, R, and T; and 520, unless the administrative authority determines that additional information from LAC 33:V.516, 517, 520, 523, 525, 527, 531, and 533 is necessary. The owner or operator is required to submit

the same information when an alternative authority is used in lieu of a post-closure permit as provided in LAC 33:V.305.H.

AFRPA acknowledges the provisions of this section and has provided the information required for this Corrective Action permit under the identified sections and subsections of LAC 33:V along with the additional information the administrative authority has requested concerning compliance with other chapters.

§529. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Incinerators

This section is not applicable because there are no RCRA TSD incinerators used at the former England AFB.

§530. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Process Vents

This section is not applicable because there are not any RCRA TSD process vents used at the former England AFB.

§531. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Land Treatment Facilities

This section is not applicable because there are no RCRA TSD land treatment facilities at the former England AFB.

§532. Special Part II Information Requirements for Drip Pads

This section is not applicable because there are no RCRA TSD drip pads at the former England AFB.

§533. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Landfills

This section is not applicable because there are no RCRA landfills at the former England AFB.

§534. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Miscellaneous Units

This section is not applicable because there are no operational RCRA units at the former England AFB.

§535. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Boilers and Industrial Furnaces Burning Hazardous Waste for Energy or Material Recovery and not for Destruction

This section is not applicable because there are no operational RCRA units at the former England AFB.

§536. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Equipment

This section is not applicable because there are no operational RCRA units at the former England AFB.

Subchapter F. Special Forms of Permits

This subchapter does not apply because there are no boilers or industrial furnaces or operational RCRA units at the former England AFB requiring the special forms.

Subchapter G. Remedial Action Plans (RAPs)

This subchapter is not applicable because there are no planned active remedial operations that would require treating, storing, or disposing of RCRA wastes at the former England AFB.

Chapter 7. Administrative Procedures for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility Permits

§701. Emergency Permits

Notwithstanding any other provision, in the event the administrative authority finds an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment, he may issue a temporary emergency permit (1) to a nonpermitted facility to allow treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste or (2) to a permitted facility to allow treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste not covered by an effective permit.

This chapter is not applicable. The sites identified in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, are not TSD facilities.

Chapter 9. Manifest System for TSD Facilities

§901. Applicability

A. The regulations of this Chapter apply to owners and operators of both on-site and off-site TSD facilities, except as LAC 33:V.1501 provides otherwise. LAC 33:V.905, 907, and 909 do not apply to owners and operators of on-site facilities that do not receive any hazardous waste from off-site sources. LAC 33.V.907B only applies to permittees who treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes on-site where such wastes were generated and to owners and operators of off-site facilities with respect to waste military munitions exempted from manifest requirements under LAC 33:V.5307.

This chapter is not applicable. The sites identified in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, are not TSD facilities.

Chapter 11. Generators

Subchapter A. General

§1101. Applicability

A. A generator who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site is not required to comply with the requirements of this Chapter except for the following with respect to that waste: LAC 33:V.1101.C, 1103, 1105, 1109.E, 111a.A.3 and 4, 1111.D, 1115, 1117, 1119 and 1121.

The sites identified in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, are not TSD facilities. The sites are in corrective action. The Air Force and their contractors may generate hazardous waste at the former England AFB during the sampling events required by the corrective action groundwater monitoring program. The Air Force will comply with all applicable provisions of this Chapter under §1109 and §1111 which apply to the generation, storage, transportation, and manifesting of this waste including the recordkeeping and recording requirements which may be applicable depending on the volume of hazardous waste generated.

Chapter 13. Transporters

§1301. Applicability

A. LAC 33: V. Chapter 13 establishes standards which apply to persons transporting hazardous waste within the state of Louisiana if the transportation requires a manifest under LAC 33:V;Chapter 9.

The sites identified in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, are not TSD facilities. The sites are in corrective action. The Air Force and their contractors may generate hazardous waste at the former England AFB during the sampling events required by the corrective action groundwater monitoring program. The Air Force will comply with all applicable provisions of this Chapter under §1109 and §1111 which apply to the generation, storage, transportation, and manifesting of this waste including the recordkeeping and recording requirements which may be applicable depending on the volume of hazardous waste generated.

Chapter 15. Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities

§1501. Applicability

A. The regulations in this Chapter apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities, except as provided in LAC 33:V.1501.C. LAC 33:V.1503.B.3 applies only to facilities subject to regulations under LAC 33:V. Chapters 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 or 32.

This chapter is not applicable. The sites identified in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, are not TSD facilities.

Chapter 17. Air Emission Standards

§1701. Applicability

A. The regulations in this Chapter apply to owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes (except as provided in LAC 33:V. 1501 and 1705).

This chapter is not applicable. The sites identified in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, are not TSD facilities. The corrective action activities for these sites consists of groundwater monitoring. There are no on-site treatment units associated with these sites.

§1801. Applicability

A. The requirements of this Section apply to owners or operators who store or treat hazardous waste in units designed under LAC 33: V.1802 (containment buildings).

This section is not applicable. The AFRPA does not store or treat hazardous waste in containment buildings at the former England AFB.

Chapter 19. Tanks

§1901. Applicability

The requirements of this Chapter apply to owners and operators of facilities that use tank systems for storing or treating hazardous waste except as otherwise provided in Subsections A and B of this Section of LAC 33:V.1501.

This chapter is not applicable. The sites identified in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, are not TSD facilities. The units associated with tanks on the former England AFB have been closed.

Chapter 20. Integration with Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) Standards

§2001. Options for Incinerators and Cement and Lightweight Aggregate Kilns to Minimize Emissions from Startup, shutdown, and Malfunction Events.

This chapter is not applicable. This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. There are no operable or inoperable combustion facilities or units associated with these sites that necessitate compliance with the regulatory requirements of Chapter 20.

Chapter 21. Containers

§2101 Applicability

The regulations in this Chapter apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities that store containers of hazardous waste, except as specified in LAC 33:V.1501, or if the container is empty (see LAC 33:V.109).

This chapter is not applicable. This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. There are no containers associated with these sites that necessitate compliance with the regulatory requirements of Chapter 21.

Chapter 22. Prohibitions on Land Disposal

Subchapter A. Land Disposal Restrictions

The Air Force and their contractors may generate hazardous waste at the former England AFB during the sampling events required by the corrective action groundwater monitoring program. The Air Force will comply with all applicable provisions of this subchapter based on the volume of hazardous waste generated (whether the waste is excluded by Section 2201.I.4, small quantity generator of less than 100 kg of nonacute hazardous waste or 1 kg of acute hazardous waste per month) and the applicability of the treatment standards as defined in Section 2223 (if the Section 2201.I.4 exclusion is not applicable).

Subchapter B. Hazardous Waste Injection Restrictions

§2249. Purpose, Scope, and Applicability

A. This Subchapter identifies hazardous wastes that are prohibited from disposal into Class I hazardous waste injection wells and defines those circumstances under which a waste, otherwise prohibited from injection, may be injected.

B. The requirements of LAC 33:V.Chapter 22.Subchapter B apply to owners or operators of Class I hazardous waste injection wells used to inject hazardous waste.

Subchapter B is not applicable as the Air Force does not own or operate Class I hazardous waste injection wells used to inject hazardous waste at the former England AFB.

Chapter 23. Waste Piles

§2301. Applicability

A. The regulations in this Subpart apply to owners and operators of facilities that store or treat hazardous waste in piles, except as specified in LAC 33:V.1501.

B. The regulations in this Subpart do not apply to owners or operators of waste piles that are closed with wastes left in place. Such waste piles are subject to regulations as specified in LAC 33:V.Chapter 25 (Landfills).

C. The owner or operator of any waste pile that is inside or under a structure that provides protection from precipitation so that neither run-off nor leachate generated is in compliance with LAC 33:V.Chapter 33 (Groundwater Protection).

This chapter is not applicable. This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 that are not classified as waste piles under the provisions of this chapter.

Chapter 24. Hazardous Waste Munitions and Explosives Storage

§2401. Applicability

A. The requirements of this Chapter apply to owners or operators who store munitions and explosive hazardous wastes, except as LAC 33:V.1501 provides otherwise.

This chapter is not applicable. This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. There are no munitions and explosives associated with these sites that would necessitate compliance with the regulatory requirements of Chapter 24.

Chapter 25. Landfills

§2501. Applicability

The regulations in this Chapter apply to owners and operators of facilities that dispose of hazardous waste in landfills, except as specified in LAC 33:V.1501.

This chapter is not applicable except for Section §2521.B (Closure and Post-closure Care) of a landfill. SWMU 41 is a former landfill. After final closure, the owner or operator must comply with the specified requirements contained in LAC 33:V.3519-3527. Requirements for SWMU 41, including maintenance and monitoring, are specified in the CAPP provided in Appendix 4.

Chapter 26. Corrective Action Management Units and Special Provisions for Cleanup

§2601. Applicability of Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU) Regulations

A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this Section, CAMUs are subject to the requirements of LAC 33:V.2603.

This chapter is not applicable. This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. There are no CAMUs associated with these sites that would necessitate compliance with the regulatory requirements of Chapter 26.

Chapter 27. Land Treatment

§2701. Applicability

A. The regulations in this Chapter apply to owners and operators of facilities that treat or dispose of hazardous waste in land treatment units except as LAC 33:V.1501 provides otherwise.

This chapter is not applicable. This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. The Air Force is not requesting a permit for constructing and operating a land treatment facility; therefore, the regulatory requirements of Chapter 27 do not apply.

Chapter 28. Drip Pads

§2801. Applicability

A. The requirements of this Chapter apply to owners or operators of facilities that use new or existing drip pads to convey treated wood drippage, precipitation, and/or surface water run-on to an associated collection system. Existing drip pads are those constructed before December 6, 1990 and those for which the owner or operator has a design and has entered into binding financial or other agreements for construction prior to December 6, 1990. All other drip pads are new drip pads.

This chapter is not applicable. This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. There are no drip pads associated with these sites that necessitate compliance with the regulatory requirements in Chapter 28.

Chapter 29. Surface Impoundments

§2901. Applicability

A. The regulations in this Subpart apply to owners and operators of facilities that use surface impoundments to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste except as LAC 33:V.1501 provides otherwise.

This chapter is not applicable. This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. There are no surface impoundments associated with these sites that necessitate compliance with the regulatory requirements in Chapter 29.

Chapter 30. Hazardous Waste Burned in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces

§3001. Applicability

A. The regulations of this Chapter apply to hazardous waste burned for energy or material recovery in a *boiler* or *industrial furnace* (as defined in LAC 33:V.109) irrespective of the purpose of burning or processing, except as provided by Subsections B-D, G, and H of this Section. In this Chapter, the term *burn* means burning for energy recovery or destruction, or processing for materials recovery or as an ingredient. The emissions standards of LAC 33:V.3009-3015 apply to facilities operating under interim status or under a hazardous waste permit as specified in LAC 33:V.3005 and 3007.

This chapter is not applicable. This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. There are no boilers or industrial furnaces associated with these sites that necessitate compliance with the regulatory requirements in Chapter 30.

Chapter 31. Incinerators

§3105. Applicability

A. These regulations apply to owners and operators of facilities that incinerate hazardous waste. All permit conditions, compliance orders, compliance schedules, and other requirements of the permit required shall be obtained pursuant to LAC 33:V.Subpart 1 and any other requirements pursuant to the regulations of the Louisiana Air Control Law (R.S. 30:2051 et seq). The regulations in this Chapter apply to owners or operators of facilities that incinerate hazardous waste, except as LAC 33:V.1501.C provides otherwise.

This chapter is not applicable. This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. There are no incinerators associated with these sites that necessitate compliance with the regulatory requirements in Chapter 31.

Chapter 32. Miscellaneous Units

§3201. Applicability

A. The requirements in this Chapter apply to owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste in miscellaneous units, except as LAC 33:V.1501 provides otherwise.

This chapter is not applicable. This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. There are no miscellaneous units associated with these sites that necessitate compliance with the regulatory requirements in Chapter 32.

Chapter 33. Ground Water Protection

§3301. Applicability

A. Except as provided in LAC 33:V.3301.C, the regulations in this Chapter apply to owners or operators of facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. The owner or operator must satisfy the requirements identified in LAC 33:V.3301.B for all wastes (or constituents thereof) contained in solid waste management units at the facility, regardless of the time at which waste was placed in such units.

B. All solid waste management units must comply with the requirements in LAC 33:V.3322. A surface impoundment, waste pile, and land treatment unit or landfill that receives hazardous waste after June 26, 1982 (hereinafter referred to as a *regulated unit*) must comply with the requirements of LAC 33:V.3303-LAC 33:V.3321 in lieu of LAC 33:V.3322 for purposes of detecting, characterizing and responding to releases to the uppermost aquifer. The financial responsibility requirements of LAC 33:V.3322 apply to regulated units.

The CAPP provided in Appendix 4 of the permit application provides the information regarding corrective action for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. These units are not regulated units and no financial requirements apply.

C. The owner or operator's regulated unit or units are not subject to regulation for releases into the uppermost aquifer under this Chapter if:

1. the owner or operator is exempted under LAC 33:V.1501; or

2. he operates a unit which the administrative authority finds:

   a. is an engineered structure;

   b. does not receive or contain liquid waste or waste containing free liquids;

   c. is designed and operated to exclude liquid, precipitation and other run-on and run-off;

   d. has both inner and outer layers of containment enclosing the waste;

   e. has a leak detection system build into each containment layer;

   f. the owner or operator will provide continuing operation and maintenance of these leak detection systems during the active life of the unit and the closure and post-closure care periods; and

   g. to a reasonable degree of certainty, will not allow hazardous constituents to migrate beyond the outer containment layer prior to the end of the post-closure care period.

3. the administrative authority finds, pursuant to LAC 33:V.2719D, that the treatment zone of a land treatment unit that qualifies as a regulated unit does not contain levels of hazardous constituents that are above background levels of those constituents by an amount that is statistically significant, and if an unsaturated zone monitoring program meeting the requirements of LAC 33:V2711 has not shown a statistically significant increase in hazardous constituents below the treatment zone during the operating life of the unit. An exemption under LAC 33:V.3301.C can only relieve an owner or operator of responsibility to meet the requirements of this Chapter during the post-closure care period; or

4. the administrative authority finds that there is no potential for migration of liquid from a regulated unit to the uppermost aquifer during the active life of the regulated unit (including the closure period) and the post-closure care period specified under LAC 33:V.3521. This demonstration must be certified by a qualified geologist or geotechnical engineer. In order to provide an adequate margin of safety in the prediction of potential migration of liquid, the owner or operator must base any predictions made under LAC 33:V.3301.C on assumptions that maximize the rate of liquid migration;

5. he designs and operates a pile in compliance with LAC 33:V.2301.C.

D. The regulations under this Chapter apply during the active life of the regulated unit (including the closure period). After closure of the regulated unit, the regulations in this Subpart:

1. do not apply if all waste, waste residues, contaminated containment system components, and contaminated subsoils are removed or decontaminated at closure;

2. apply during the post-closure care period under LAC 33:V.Chapter 35, Subchapter B post-closure requirements if the owner or operator is conducting a detection monitoring program under LAC 33:V.3317;

3. apply during the compliance period under LAC 33:V.3313 if the owner or operator is conducting a compliance monitoring program under LAC 33:V.3319 or a CAP under LAC 33:V.3321.

E. Regulations in this Chapter may apply to miscellaneous units when necessary to comply with LAC 33:V.3203-3207.

F. The regulations of this Chapter apply to all owners and operators subject to the requirements of LAC 33:V.305.H when the department issues either a post-closure permit or an *enforceable document* (as defined in LAC 33:V.305.H) at the facility. When the department issues an enforceable document, references in this Chapter to *in the permit* mean *in the enforceable document.*

G. The administrative authority may replace all or part of the requirements of this Chapter applying to a regulated unit with alternative requirements for groundwater monitoring and corrective action for releases to groundwater set out in the permit (or in an *enforceable document* as defined in LAC 33:V.305.H) where the administrative authority determines that:

1. the regulated unit is situated among solid waste management units (or areas of concern), a release has occurred, and both the regulated unit and one or more solid waste management unit(s) (or areas of concern) are likely to have contributed to the release; and

2. it is not necessary to apply the groundwater monitoring and corrective action requirements of this Chapter because alternative requirements will protect human health and the environment.

AFRPA acknowledges the provisions of this section and has completed the CAPP to comply with the appropriate groundwater monitoring requirements for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. The CAPP is provided in Appendix 4 of this permit application.

§3303. Required Programs

A. Owners and operators subject to this Chapter must conduct a monitoring and response program as follows:

1. Whenever hazardous constituents under LAC 33:V.3307 from a regulated unit are detected at the compliance point under LAC 33:V.3311, the owner or operator must institute a compliance monitoring program under LAC 33:V.3319. *Detected* is defined as statistically significant evidence of contamination as described in LAC 33:V.3317.F.

2. Whenever the ground water protection standard under LAC 33:V.3305 is exceeded, the owner or operator must institute a CAP under LAC 33:V.3321. *Exceeded* is defined as statistically significant evidence of increased contamination as described in LAC 33:V.3319.D.

3. Whenever hazardous constituents under LAC 33:V.3307 from a regulated unit exceed concentration limits under LAC 33:V.3309 in ground water between the compliance point under LAC 33:V.3311 and the downgradient facility property boundary, the owner or operator must institute a CAP under LAC 33:V.3321.

4. In all other cases, the owner or operator must institute a detection monitoring program under LAC 33:V.3317.

B. The administrative authority will specify in the facility permit the specific elements of the monitoring and response program. The administrative authority may include one or more of the programs identified in LAC 33:V.3303.A in the facility permit as may be necessary to protect human health and the environment. The administrative authority will specify the circumstances under which each of the programs will be required. In deciding whether to require the owner or operator to be prepared to institute a particular program, the administrative authority will consider the potential adverse effects on human health and the environment that might occur before final administrative action on a permit modification application to incorporate such a program could be taken.

C. In addition, all permitted facilities where pre-existing ground water contamination continues to be present shall be required to institute compliance monitoring as required in LAC 33:V.3319 of this Chapter and CAPs as required in LAC 33:V.3321 of this Chapter. In no case shall free phase or mobile hazardous constituents be unmitigated. Hazardous constituents shall be isolated, reduced or stabilized consistent with the application of good engineering practices and best practical technology.

D. All permits for facilities with pre-existing ground water contamination shall contain a permit condition containing the concentration limits of hazardous constituents established consistent

with LAC 33:V.3305, 3307, and 3309. In no case shall other than background concentration limits be listed in the initial permit. Compliance with CAPs required in LAC 33:V.3303, 3319 and 3321 will constitute a permitted variance. CAPs shall be reviewed annually and may be based on predictive computer modeling. Alternate concentrations provided in LAC 33:V.3309.A or B may be set by permit amendment should the original concentration limits be unattainable within 36 months.

AFRPA acknowledges the provisions of this section and has completed the CAPP to comply with the appropriate groundwater monitoring requirements for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. The CAPP is provided in Appendix 4 of this permit application.

§3305. Ground Water Protection Standard

A. The owner or operator must comply with conditions specified in the facility permit that are designed to ensure that hazardous constituents under LAC 33:V.3307 *detected* (as defined in LAC 33:V.3303 A.1.) in the ground water from a regulated unit do not exceed the concentration limits under LAC 33:V.3309 in the uppermost aquifer underlying the waste management area beyond the point of compliance under LAC 33:V.3311 during the compliance period under LAC 33:V.3313. The administrative authority will establish this ground water protection standard in the facility permit when hazardous constituents have been *detected* (as defined in LAC 33:V.3303.A.1) in the ground water.

B. The ground water monitoring system shall consist of necessary wells, at least one hydraulically upgradient, to monitor ground water moving toward the facility, and all the necessary number of wells downgradient to monitor ground water leaving the facility. The wells shall be located to intercept contamination at the earliest possible occurrence. Well locations and completion depths must be selected to assure that all probable contaminant flow-paths are monitored. The wells shall be cased, and the casings shall be adequately sealed so that contaminants cannot be introduced from the surface or from one aquifer to another within the well bore, and so that only one water bearing sand is sampled per well. The entire ground water monitoring system must be approved by the administrative authority.

C. The owner or operator of the facility shall develop and adhere to a ground water sampling and analysis plan, and shall immediately advise the department when significant changes in ground water quality are determined and verified.

AFRPA acknowledges the provisions of this section and has completed the CAPP to comply with the appropriate groundwater monitoring requirements for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. The CAPP is provided in Appendix 4 of this permit application.

D. Leachate

1. The leachate monitoring system shall contain a method and device to secure samples, and determine leakage at two locations in each unit where the system is required.

This subsection is not applicable. The sites identified in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, do not have leachate collection systems.

§3307. Hazardous Constituents

A. The administrative authority will specify in the facility permit the hazardous constituents to which the ground water protection standard of LAC 33:V.3305 applies. Hazardous constituents are constituents identified in LAC 33:V.Chapter 31, Table 1 that have been detected in ground water in the uppermost aquifer underlying a regulated unit, and that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in a regulated unit, unless the administrative authority has excluded them under LAC 33:V.3307.B.

B. The administrative authority upon sufficient demonstration by the permittee may exclude any LAC 33:V.3105, Table 1 constituents from the list of hazardous constituents specified in the facility permit if he finds that these constituents are not capable of posing a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment.

C. In making any determination under LAC 33:V.33307.B of this Section about the use of ground water in the area around the facility, the administrative authority will consider any identification of underground sources of drinking water and exempted aquifers.

AFRPA understands that LDEQ will specify in the Corrective Action permit the hazardous constituents to which the BCT-concurred groundwater screening criteria will apply.

§3309. Concentration Limits

A. The administrative authority will specify in the facility permit concentration limits in the groundwater for hazardous constituents established under LAC 33:V.3307. The concentration of a hazardous constituent:

1. must not exceed the background level of that constituent in the groundwater at the time that limit was specified in the permit; or

2. for any of the constituents listed in Table 1 of this Section, must not exceed the respective value given in that table if the background level of the constituent is below the value given; or

3. must not exceed an alternative limit established by the administrative authority under Subsection B. of this Section.

B. The administrative authority may establish an alternate concentration limit for a hazardous constituent if he finds that the constituent will not pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment as long as the alternate concentration limit is not exceeded. The establishment of such alternative concentration limits shall be in accordance with LAC 33:I.Chapter 13.

AFRPA understands that LDEQ will specify in the Corrective Action permit the hazardous constituents to which the BCT-concurred groundwater screening criteria will apply.

§3311. Point of Compliance

A. The administrative authority will specify in the facility permit the point of compliance at which the ground water protection standard of LAC 33:V.3305.A applies and at which monitoring must be conducted. The point of compliance is a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the waste management area of the delineated zone of contamination that extends down into the uppermost aquifer underlying the regulated units or the delineated zone of contamination.

B. The waste management area is the limit projected in the horizontal plane of the area on which waste will be placed during the active life of a regulated unit.

1. The waste management area includes horizontal space taken up by any liner, dike, or other barrier designed to contain waste in a regulated unit.

2. If the facility contains more than one regulated unit, the waste management area is described by an imaginary line circumscribing the several regulated units.

Appropriate corrective action observation wells have been established for monitoring at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, and are described in the CAPP (Appendix 4).

§3313. Compliance Period

A. The administrative authority will specify in the facility permit the compliance period during which the groundwater protection standard of LAC 33:V.3305 applies. The compliance period is the number of years equal to the active life of the waste management area (including any waste management activity prior to permitting, and the closure period).

B. The compliance period begins when the owner of operator initiates a compliance monitoring program meeting the requirements of LAC 33:V.3319.

C. If the owner or operator is engaged in a CAP at the end of the compliance period specified in Subsection A of this Section, the compliance period is extended until the owner or operator can demonstrate that the ground water protection standard of LAC 33:V.3305 has not been exceeded for a period of three consecutive years.

AFRPA has read this section and will comply with the appropriate requirements.

§3315. General Ground Water Monitoring Requirements

A. The ground water monitoring system must consist of a sufficient number of wells, installed at appropriate locations and depths, to yield ground water samples from the uppermost aquifer that fulfill the following requirements.

1. The samples must represent the quality of ground water that has not been affected by leakage from a regulated unit. A determination of background quality may include sampling of wells that are not hydraulically upgradient of the waste management area where:

    a. hydrogeologic conditions do not allow the owner or operator to determine which wells are hydraulically upgradient; and

    b. sampling at other wells will provide an indication of background ground water quality that is representative or more representative than that provided by the upgradient wells.

2. The samples must represent the quality of water passing the point of compliance.

3. The samples must allow for the *detection* (as defined in LAC 33:V.3303.A.1) of contamination when hazardous waste or hazardous constituents have migrated from the waste management area to the uppermost aquifer.

B. If a facility contains more than one regulated unit, separate ground water monitoring systems are not required for each regulated unit, if provisions for sampling the ground water in the uppermost aquifer will enable detection and measurement at the compliance point for hazardous constituents for the regulated units.

C. All monitoring wells must be cased in a manner that maintains the integrity of the monitoring-well bore hole. This casing must be screened or perforated, and packed with gravel or sand, where necessary, to enable collection of ground water samples. The annular space above the sampling depth must be sealed to prevent contamination of samples and the ground water.

D. The ground water monitoring program must include consistent sampling and analysis procedures that are designed to ensure monitoring results that provide a reliable indication of ground water quality below the waste management area. At a minimum, the program must include procedures and techniques for:

    1. sample collection;

    2. sample preservation and shipment;

    3. analytical procedures; and

    4. chain of custody control.

E. The ground water monitoring program must include sampling and analytical methods that are appropriate for ground water sampling, and that accurately measure hazardous constituents in ground water samples.

F. The ground water monitoring program must include a determination of the ground water surface elevation each time ground water is sampled.

G. In detection monitoring or where appropriate in compliance monitoring, data on each indicator parameter and on each hazardous constituent specified in the permit will be collected from background wells and wells at the compliance point(s). The number and kinds of samples collected to establish background shall be appropriate for the form of statistical test employed, following generally accepted statistical principles. The sample size shall be as large as necessary to ensure with reasonable confidence that a contaminant release to groundwater from the facility will be detected. The owner or operator will determine an appropriate sampling procedure and interval for each hazardous constituent listed in the facility permit which shall be specified in the unit permit upon approval by the administrative authority.

H. The owner or operator will specify one of the following statistical methods to be used in evaluating ground water monitoring data for each indicator parameter and hazardous constituent that, upon approval by the administrative authority, will be specified in the unit permit. The statistical test chosen shall be conducted separately for each indicator parameter and hazardous constituent in each well. Where practical quantification limits (PQLs) are used in any of the following statistical procedures to comply with LAC 33:V.3315.I.5, the PQL must be proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the administrative authority. Use of any of the following statistical methods must be protective of human health and the environment and must comply with the performance standards outlined in LAC 33:V.3315.I.

1. A parametric analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by multiple comparisons procedures to identify statistically significant evidence of contamination. The method must include estimation and testing of the contrasts between each compliance well's mean and the background mean levels for each constituent.

2. An analysis of variance (ANOVA) based on ranks followed by multiple comparisons procedures to identify statistically significant evidence of contamination. The method must include estimation and testing of the contrasts between each compliance well's median and the background median levels for each constituent.

3. A tolerance or prediction or prediction interval procedure in which an interval for each constituent is established from the distribution of the background data, and the level of each constituent in each compliance well is compared to the upper tolerance or prediction limit.

4. A control chart approach that gives control limits for each constituent.

5. Another statistical test method submitted by the owner or operator and approved by the administrative authority.

I. Any statistical method chosen under LAC 33:V.3315.H for specification in the unit permit shall comply with the following performance standards, as appropriate.

1. The statistical method used to evaluate ground water monitoring data shall be appropriate for the distribution of chemical parameters or hazardous constituents. If the distribution of the chemical parameters or hazardous constituents is shown by the owner or operator to be inappropriate for a normal theory test, then the data should be transformed or a distribution-free theory test should be used. If the distributions for the constituents differ, more than one statistical method may be needed.

2. If an individual well comparison procedure is used to compare an individual compliance well constituent concentration with background constituent concentrations or a ground water protection standard, the test shall be done at a Type I error level no less than 0.01 for each testing period. If a multiple comparisons procedure is used, the Type I experiment-wise error rate for each testing period shall be no less than 0.05; however, the Type I error of no less than 0.01 for individual well comparisons must be maintained. This performance standard does not apply to tolerance intervals, prediction intervals, or control charts.

3. If a control chart approach is used to evaluate ground water monitoring data, the specific type of control chart and its associated parameter values shall be proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the administrative authority if he or she finds it to be protective of human health and the environment.

4. If a tolerance interval or a prediction interval is used to evaluate ground water monitoring data, the levels of confidence and, for tolerance intervals, the percentage of the population that the interval must contain, shall be proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the administrative authority if he or she finds these parameters to be protective of human health and the environment. These parameters will be determined after considering the number of samples in the background data base, the data distribution, and the range of the concentration values for each constituent of concern.

5. The statistical method shall account for data below the limit of detection with one or more statistical procedures that are protective of human health and the environment. Any practical quantification limit (PQL) approved by the administrative authority under LAC 33:V.3315.H that is used in the statistical method shall be the lowest concentration level that can be reliably achieved within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions that are available to the facility.

6. If necessary, the statistical method shall include procedures to control or correct for seasonal and spatial variability as well as temporal correlation in the data.

J. Ground water monitoring data collected in accordance with LAC 33:V.3315.G including actual levels of constituents must be maintained in the facility operating record. The administrative authority will specify in the permit when the data must be submitted for review.

K. The ground water monitoring program must ensure that the permittee maintains records from all required ground water monitoring wells and associated ground water surface elevations for the active life of the facility, including the operating, closure, and post-closure care periods.

AFRPA acknowledges the provisions of this section and has completed the CAPP to comply with the appropriate groundwater monitoring requirements for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. The CAPP is provided in Appendix 4 of this permit application.

§3317. Detection Monitoring Program

This chapter is not applicable. Releases to groundwater have been documented for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45.

§3319. Compliance Monitoring Program

This section is not applicable except as referenced in Section 3321.D below. The sites in this permit application, SWMU 41 and Site SS-45, are in corrective action with associated corrective action observation wells established as a part of the monitoring program for each unit.

§3321. Corrective Action Program (CAP)

An owner or operator required to establish a CAP under this Subpart must, at a minimum discharge the following responsibilities:

B. the owner or operator must take corrective action to ensure that regulated units are in compliance with the groundwater protection standard under LAC 33:V.3305. The administrative authority will specify the groundwater protection standard in the facility permit, including:

1. a list of the hazardous constituents identified under LAC 33: V.3307;

2. concentration limits under LAC 33:V.3309 for each of those hazardous constituents;

3. the compliance point under LAC 33:V.3311; and

4. the compliance period under LAC 33:V.3313.

C. the owner or operator must implement a CAP that prevents hazardous constituents from exceeding their respective concentration limits at the compliance point by removing the hazardous waste constituents or treating them in place. The permit will specify the specific measures that will be taken.

D. the owner or operator must begin corrective action within a reasonable time period after the groundwater protection standard is exceeded. The administrative authority will specify that time period in the facility permit. If a facility permit includes a CAP, in addition to a compliance monitoring program, the permit will specify when the corrective action will begin and such a requirement will operate in lieu of LAC 33:V.3319.I.2.

E. in conjunction with a CAP, the owner or operator must establish and implement a groundwater monitoring program to demonstrate the effectiveness of the CAP. Such a monitoring program may be based on the requirements for a compliance monitoring program under LAC 33:V.3319 and must be as effective as that program in determining compliance with the groundwater protection standard under LAC 33:V.3305 and in determining the success of a CAP under LAC 33:V.3321.E, where appropriate.

F. in addition to the other requirements of this Section, the owner or operator must conduct a CAP to remove or treat in place any hazardous constituents under LAC 33:V.3307 that exceed concentration limits under LAC 33:V.3309 in groundwater:

   1. between the compliance point under LAC 33:V.3311 and the downgradient facility property boundary; and

   2. beyond the facility boundary, where necessary to protect human health and the environment, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the administrative authority that, despite the owner's or operator's best efforts, the owner or operator was unable to obtain the necessary permission to undertake such action. The owner/operator is not relieved of all responsibility to clean up a release that has migrated beyond the facility boundary where off-site access is denied. On-site measures to address such releases will be determined on a case-by-case basis;

   3. corrective action measures under this Subsection must be initiated and completed within a reasonable period of time considering the extent of contamination;

   4. corrective action measures under this Subsection may be terminated once the concentration of hazardous constituents under LAC 33:V.3307 is reduced to levels below their respective concentration limits under LAC 33:V.3309.

G. the owner or operator must continue corrective action measures during the compliance period to the extent necessary to ensure that the groundwater protection standard is not exceeded. If the owner or operator is conducting corrective action at the end of the compliance period, he must continue that corrective action for as long as necessary to achieve compliance with the groundwater protection standard. The owner or operator may terminate corrective action measures taken beyond the period equal to the active life of the waste management area (including the closure period) if he can demonstrate, based on data from the groundwater monitoring program under LAC 33:V.3321.D, that the groundwater protection standard of LAC 33:V.3305 has not been exceeded for a period of three consecutive years.

H. the owner or operator must report in writing to the Office of Environmental Assessment, Remediation Services Division on the effectiveness of the CAP. The owner or operator must submit these reports semi-annually; and

I. if the owner or operator determines that the CAP no longer satisfies the requirements of this Section, he must, within 90 days, submit to the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division, an application for a permit modification to make any appropriate changes to the program.

AFRPA acknowledges the provisions of this section and has completed the CAPP to comply with the appropriate groundwater monitoring requirements for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. The CAPP is provided in Appendix 4 of this permit application.

§3322. Corrective Action

A. The owner or operator of a facility seeking a permit for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste must institute corrective action as necessary to protect human health and the environment for all releases of hazardous waste or constituents from any solid waste management unit at the facility, regardless of the time at which waste was placed in such unit.

B. Corrective action will be specified in the permit in accordance with LAC 33:V.2601 and 3322. The permit will contain schedules of compliance for such corrective action (where such corrective action cannot be completed prior to issuance of the permit) and assurances of financial responsibility for completing such corrective action.

C. The owner or operator must implement corrective actions beyond the facility property boundary, where necessary to protect human health and the environment, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the administrative authority that, despite the owner's or operator's best efforts, the owner or operator was unable to obtain the necessary permission to undertake such actions. The owner or operator is not relieved of all responsibility to clean up a release that has migrated beyond the facility boundary where off-site access is denied. On-site measures to address such releases will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Assurances of financial responsibility for such corrective action must be provided.

D. Any risk-assessment-based corrective action must be protective of human health and the environment in accordance with LAC 33:I.Chapter 13.

AFRPA acknowledges the provisions of this section and has completed the CAPP to comply with the appropriate groundwater monitoring requirements for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. The CAPP is provided in Appendix 4 of this permit application.

§3323. Monitoring Well Abandonment and Sealing of Bore Holes

An owner or operator shall provide for the sealing of any vertical migration path resulting from exploratory boring and/or monitoring programs.

A. Any boring made in evaluating a site, monitoring, or other purpose related to the hazardous waste site shall be completely filled with cement-bentonite, or other equivalent technology approved by the administrative authority. The hole shall be left open only as necessary to obtain core samples, water samples and establish the initial water level. If subsequent samples or water level readings are to be taken, the hole shall be completed as a well with suitable casing and sealing of the annulus between the hole and the casing.

B. When a monitoring well is to be abandoned, the owner or operator shall obtain approval for such abandonment. A request shall be made to the administrative authority, including the following information:

   1. name and address of the facility;

   2. well identification and exact location

   3. well construction data, including:

      a. well depth and intermediate stratification

      b. screen length and material

      c. casing size and material

      d. sealing of the annulus; and

      e. other pertinent data;

   4. reason for abandonment, and

   5. proposed abandonment method, including sealing method and material proposed.

C. The administrative authority may accept the proposal or require modification as necessary to protect groundwater.

D. For any monitoring well which goes through or into a recognized potable aquifer, and any well which the administrative authority feels could directly impact such aquifer, the owner or operator shall additionally complete and submit an abandonment report as required by the Water Resources Section of the Office of Public Works in the Department of Transportation and Development, or its successor agency.

AFRPA acknowledges the provisions of this section and will comply with the abandonment and sealing of boreholes as required in this section when the sites have received a final

closure certification from the LDEQ or when wells are replaced or removed. Details on location, replacement, and abandonment of wells are presented in Section 9.0 of the CAPP provided in Appendix 4.

Chapter 35. Closure and Post-Closure

§3501. Applicability

A. Closure and post-closure procedures ensure protection of the public and ecology against leakage of hazardous wastes to the environment from closed facilities that formerly stored, treated, and/or disposed of such wastes.

This permit application The Air Force acknowledges that closure and post-closure procedures are necessary for SWMU 41 to ensure protection of the public and ecology against leakage of hazardous waste from closed facilities. Such procedures are contained in the CAPP in Appendix 4.

B. Except as LAC 33:V.1501 provides otherwise, LAC 33:V.3503-3517 (which concern closure) apply to all hazardous waste facilities in operation or under construction as of the effective date of LAC 33:V.Subpart 1 and to all hazardous waste facilities permitted under LAC 33:V.Subpart 1 and to all hazardous waste facilities permitted under LAC 33:V.Subpart 1, as applicable.

This subsection is not applicable. The Air Force does not have an active hazardous waste facility subject to a closure plan at the former England AFB.

C. LAC 33:V.3519, 3521, 3523, 3525 and 3527 (post-closure care) apply to the owners and operators of:

1. all hazardous waste disposal facilities;

2. waste piles, surface impoundments, or any facility from which the owner or operator intends to remove waste at closure, to the extent that these sections are made applicable to such facilities in LAC 33:V.2315 and 2911;

3. tank systems that are required under LAC 33:V.1915 to meet the requirements for landfills; and

4. containment buildings that are required under LAC 33:V.1803 to meet the requirements for landfills.

This subsection is not applicable. This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. Corrective action activities are presented in the CAPP provided in Appendix 4.

D. The administrative authority may replace all or part of the requirements of this Chapter (and the unit-specific standards referenced in LAC 33:V.3507.A.3 applying to a regulated unit), with alternative requirements set out in a permit or in an *enforceable document* (as defined in LAC 33:V.305.H), where the administrative authority determines that:

1. the regulated unit is situated among solid waste management units (or areas of concern), a release has occurred, and both the regulated unit and one or more solid waste management unit(s) (or areas of concern) are likely to have contributed to the release; and

2. it is not necessary to apply the closure requirements of this Chapter (and those referenced herein) because the alternative requirements will protect human health and the environment and will satisfy the closure performance standard of LAC 33:V.3507.A.1 and 2.

This subsection is not applicable. There is no longer a permitted unit subject to closure at the former England AFB.

§3503. Notification of Intention to Close a Facility

Not applicable. The only permitted facility has been closed.

Subchapter A. Closure Requirements

This subchapter is not applicable. There is no longer an active unit subject to closure at the former England AFB.

Subchapter B. Post-Closure Requirements

§3519. Post-Closure Procedures

A. Any proposed transfer of ownership of the property shall be reported to the administrative authority at least 60 days prior to execution of such sale.

AFRPA intends to transfer all of the property at the former England AFB through sale or other mechanisms. The AFRPA will ensure the administrative authority is advised of any impending transfer of property. The AFRPA will submit environmental transfer documents to the administrative authority for concurrence prior to property transfer.

B. The administrative authority must approve any new owner. Criteria for approval includes agreement to land use restrictions necessary to protect public health and financial responsibility covering liability due to change in land use.

AFRPA intends to work closely with the new owner and the administrative authority concerning protection of public health and land use restrictions.

C. The administrative authority will conduct an annual evaluation of the site for the period of post-closure.

AFRPA will allow the annual evaluation of the site for the period of corrective action and until final closure.

§3521. Post-Closure Care and Use of Property

A. Length of Post-Closure

1. Post-closure care for each hazardous waste management unit subject to the requirements of LAC 33:V.3519-3527 must continue for at least 30 years after the date of completing closure of that unit and must consist of at least the following:

   a. monitoring and reporting in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:V.Chapters 23, 25, 27, 29, 32 and 33; and

   b. maintenance and monitoring of waste containment systems in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:V.Chapters 23, 25, 27, 29, 32 and 33.

2. Any time preceding partial closure of a hazardous waste management unit subject to post-closure care requirements or final closure, or any time during the post-closure period for a particular unit, the administrative authority may, in accordance with the permit modification procedures in LAC 33:V.321:

   a. shorten the post-closure care period applicable to the hazardous waste management unit, or facility, if all disposal units have been closed, if he finds that the reduced period is sufficient to protect human health and the environment (e.g., leachate or groundwater monitoring results, characteristics of the hazardous wastes, application of advanced technology, or alternative disposal, treatment, or re-use techniques indicate that the hazardous waste management unit or facility is secure); or

   b. extend the post-closure care period applicable to the hazardous waste management unit or facility if he finds that the extended period is necessary to protect human health and the environment (e.g., leachate or groundwater monitoring results indicate a potential for migration of hazardous wastes at levels which may be harmful to human health and the environment).

3. The owner or operator may elect to demonstrate a shortened post-closure care period meets the requirements of Subsection A.2.a of this Section by using risk assessment methodology. The risk assessment must demonstrate that the shortened post-closure care period is protective of human health and the environment in accordance with LAC 33:I.Chapter 13.

B. The administrative authority may require, at partial and final closure, continuation of any of the security requirements of LAC 33:V.1507 during part or all of the post-closure period when:

1. hazardous wastes may remain exposed after completion of partial or final closure; or

2. access by the public or domestic livestock may pose a hazard to human health.

C. Post-closure use of property on or in which hazardous wastes remain after partial or final closure must never be allowed to disturb the integrity of the final cover, liner(s), or any other components of the containment system, or the function of the facility's monitoring systems, unless the administrative authority finds that the disturbance:

1. is necessary to the proposed use of the property, and will not increase the potential hazard to human health or the environment; or

2. is necessary to reduce a threat to human health or the environment.

D. All post-closure care activities must be in accordance with the provisions of the approved post-closure plan as specified in LAC 33:V.3525.

This subsection is not applicable. There is no longer a permitted unit subject to closure at the former England AFB. A CAPP is provided in Appendix 4 for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45.

§3523. Post-Closure Plan, Amendment of Plan

A. Written Plan. The owner or operator of a hazardous waste disposal unit must have a written post-closure plan. In addition, certain surface impoundments and waste piles from which the owner or operator intends to remove or decontaminate the hazardous wastes at partial or final closure are required by LAC 33:V.2911.D and 2315.C to have contingent post-closure plans. Owners or operators of surface impoundments and waste piles not otherwise required to prepare contingent post-closure plans under LAC 33:V.2315.C and 2911.D must submit a post-closure plan to the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division within 90 days from the date that the owner or operator or administrative authority determines that the hazardous waste management unit must be closed as a landfill, subject to the requirements of LAC 33:V.3519-3527. The plan must be submitted with the permit application, in accordance with LAC 33:V.517.P, and approved by the administrative authority as part of the permit issuance procedures under these regulations. In accordance with LAC 33:V.311 the approved post-closure plan will become a condition of any hazardous waste permit issued.

This subsection is not applicable. There is no longer a permitted unit subject to closure at the former England AFB. A CAPP is provided in Appendix 4 for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45. AFRPA will work closely with the administrative authority to ensure the approval of the CAPP during the permit issuance process.

B. For each hazardous waste management unit subject to the requirements of this Section, the post-closure plan must identify the activities that will be carried on after closure of each disposal unit and the frequency of these activities, and include at least:

1. a description of the planned monitoring activities and frequencies at which they will be performed to comply with LAC 33:V.Chapters 23, 25, 27, 29, 32 and 33 during the post-closure care period; and

2. a description of the planned maintenance activities, and frequencies at which they will be performed, to ensure:

   a. the integrity of the cap and final cover or other containment systems in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:V.Chapters 23, 25, 27, 29, 32 and 33; and

   b. the functioning of the monitoring equipment in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:V.Chapters 23, 25, 27, 29, 32, and 33;

3. the name, address, and phone number of the person or office to contact about the hazardous waste disposal unit or facility during the post-closure care period; and

4. for facilities where the administrative authority has applied alternative requirements at a regulated unit under LAC 33:V.3301.G, 3501.D, and/or 3701.D, either the alternative requirements that apply to the regulated unit or a reference to the enforceable document containing those requirements.

Post-closure care is not necessary for the sites in this permit application; however, maintenance and care of the landfill cap associated with SWMU 41 is necessary. Information regarding the maintenance and care for the cap is provided in the CAPP in Appendix 4.

C. Until final closure of the facility, a copy of the approved post-closure plan must be furnished to the administrative authority upon request, including request by mail. After final closure has been certified, the person or office specified in LAC 33:V.3525 must keep the approved post-closure plan during the remainder of the post-closure period.

Post-closure care is not necessary for the sites in this permit application; however, maintenance and care of the landfill cap associated with SWMU 41 is necessary. Information regarding the maintenance and care for the cap is provided in the CAPP in Appendix 4. A copy of the approved CAPP will be made available to the administrative authority upon request.

D. Amendment of Plan. The owner or operator must submit to the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division a written notification of or request for a permit modification to authorize a change in the approved post-closure plan in accordance with the

applicable requirements of LAC 33:V.Chapters 3 and 7. The written notification or request must include a copy of the amended post-closure plan for review or approval by the administrative authority.

1. The owner or operator may submit a written notification or request to the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division, for a permit modification to amend the post-closure plan at any time during the active life of the facility or during the post-closure care period.

2. The owner or operator must submit a written notification of or request for a permit modification to authorize a change in the approved post-closure plan whenever:

   a. changes in operating plans or facility design affect the approved post-closure plan; or

   b. there is a change in the expected year of final closure, if applicable; or

   c. events which occur during the active life of the facility, including partial and final closures, affect the approved post-closure plan; or

   d. the owner or operator requests the administrative authority to apply alternative requirements to a regulated unit under LAC 33:V.3301.G, 3501.D, and/or 3701.D.

3. The owner or operator must submit a written request for a permit modification at least 60 days prior to the proposed change in facility design or operation, or no later than 60 days after an unexpected event has occurred that has affected the post-closure plan. An owner or operator of a surface impoundment or waste pile that intends to remove all hazardous waste at a closure and is not otherwise required to submit a contingent post-closure plan under LAC 33:V.2911.D and 2315.C must submit a post-closure plan to the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division no later than 90 days after the date that the owner or operator or administrative authority determines that the hazardous waste management unit must be closed as a landfill, subject to the requirements of LAC 33:V.2521. The administrative authority will approve, disapprove, or modify this plan in accordance with the procedures in LAC 33:V.Chapters 3 and 7. In accordance with LAC 33:V.311, the approved post-closure plan will become a permit condition.

4. The administrative authority may request modifications to the plan under the conditions described in LAC 33:V.3523.D.2. The owner or operator must submit the modified plan no later than 60 days after the administrative authority's request or no later than 90 days if the unit is a surface impoundment or waste pile not previously required to prepare a contingent post-closure plan. Any modifications requested by the administrative authority will be approved, disapproved, or modified in accordance with the procedures in LAC 33:V.Chapters 3 and 7.

This subsection is not applicable. There is no longer a permitted unit subject to closure at the former England AFB. A CAPP is provided in Appendix 4 for SWMU 41 and Site SS-45.

E. Certification of Completion of Post-closure Care. No later than 60 days after completion of the established post-closure care period for each hazardous waste disposal unit, the owner or operator must submit to the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, by registered mail, a certification that the post-closure care period for the hazardous waste disposal unit was performed in accordance with the specifications in the approved post-closure plan. The certification must be signed by the owner or operator and an independent engineer. Documentation supporting the independent registered professional engineer's certification must be furnished to the administrative authority upon request until he releases the owner or operator from the financial assurance requirements for post-closure care under LAC 33:V.3711.I.

This subsection is not applicable. There is no longer a permitted unit subject to closure at the former England AFB. However, a closure certification is necessary, and this certification will be provided upon termination of corrective action activities at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45.

§3525. Post-Closure Notices

A. No later than 60 days after certification of closure of each hazardous waste disposal unit, the owner or operator must submit to the local zoning authority, or the authority with jurisdiction over local land use, and to the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division, a record of the type, location, and quantity of hazardous wastes disposed of within each cell or other disposal unit of the facility. For hazardous wastes disposed of before January 12, 1981, the owner or operator must identify the type, location, and quantity of the hazardous wastes to the best of his knowledge and in accordance with any records he has kept.

B. Within 60 days of certification of closure of the first hazardous waste disposal unit and within 60 days of certification of closure of the last hazardous waste disposal unit, the owner or operator must:

1. record, in accordance with state law, a notation on the deed to the facility property or on some other instrument which is normally examined during the title search—that will in perpetuity notify any potential purchaser of the property that:

   a. the land has been used to manage hazardous wastes; and

   b. its use is restricted under LAC 33:V.Chapter 35; and

   c. the survey plat and record of the type, location, and quantity of hazardous wastes disposed of within each cell or other hazardous waste disposal unit of the facility required by LAC 33:V.3517 and this Section have been filed with the local zoning authority or the authority with jurisdiction over local land use and with the administrative authority; and

2. submit a certification, signed by the owner or operator, that he has recorded the notation specified in Subsection B.1 of this Section, including a copy of the document in which the notation has been placed, to the administrative authority.

C. If the owner or operator or any subsequent owner or operator of the land upon which a hazardous waste disposal unit is located wishes to remove hazardous wastes and hazardous waste residues, the liner, if any, or contaminated soils, he must request a modification to the post-closure permit in accordance with the applicable requirements in LAC 33:V.Chapters 3 and 7. The owner or operator must demonstrate that the removal of hazardous wastes will satisfy the criteria of LAC 33:V.3521. By removing hazardous waste, the owner or operator may become a generator of hazardous waste and must manage it in accordance with all applicable requirements of this Chapter. If he is granted a permit modification or otherwise granted approval to conduct such removal activities, the owner or operator may request that the administrative authority approve either:

1. the removal of the notation on the deed to the facility property or other instrument normally examined during title search; or

2. the addition of a notation to the deed or instrument indicating the removal of the hazardous waste.

The AFRPA will comply with the requirements of this section for corrective action notices and removing of such notices, as applicable.

§3527. Certification of Completion of Post-Closure Care

A. No later than 60 days after completion of the established post-closure care period for each hazardous waste disposal unit, the owner or operator must submit to the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division, by registered mail, a certification that the post-closure care period for the hazardous waste disposal unit was performed in accordance with the specifications in the approved post-closure plan. The certification must be signed by the owner or operator and an independent registered professional engineer. Documentation supporting the independent registered professional engineer's certification must be furnished to the administrative authority upon request until he releases the owner or operator from the financial assurance requirements for post-closure care under LAC 33:V.3711.I.

A certification of completion of closure will be submitted following completion of the corrective action period. The financial assurance requirements for post-closure care under LAC 33:V.3711.I are not applicable to the federal government per LAC 33:V.3701.C.

Chapter 37. Financial Requirements

§3701. Applicability

A. Not applicable (see C below)

B. Not applicable (see C below)

C. States and the federal government are exempt from the requirements of this Chapter.

Chapter 38. Universal Wastes

§3801. Scope and Applicability

A. This Chapter establishes requirements for managing batteries as described in LAC 33:V.3803, pesticides as described in LAC 33:V.3805, mercury-containing equipment as described in LAC 33:V.3807, lamps as described in LAC 33:V.3809, electronics as described in LAC 33:V.3810, and antifreeze as described in LAC 33:V.3811. This Chapter provides an alternative set of management standards in lieu of regulations under LAC 33:V.Subpart 1.

The Air Force and their contractors may generate universal wastes at the former England AFB during corrective action activities as described in the CAPP (Appendix 4) and will comply with all applicable provisions of this Chapter.

Chapter 40. Used Oil

§4003. Applicability

A. This Section identifies those materials that are subject to regulation as used oil under this Chapter. This Section also identifies some materials that are not subject to regulation as used oil under this Chapter and indicates whether these materials may be subject to regulation as hazardous waste under this Subpart.

The Air Force and their contractors may generate universal wastes at the former England AFB during corrective action activities as described in the CAPP (Appendix 4) and will comply with all applicable provisions of this Chapter.

Chapter 41. Recyclable Materials

§4101. Applicability

A. Hazardous wastes that are recycled will be known as *recyclable materials*.

B. A recyclable material is subject to the regulations in this Chapter and other sections as specifically referred to herein.

The Air Force and their contractors may generate universal wastes at the former England AFB during corrective action activities as described in the CAPP (Appendix 4) and will comply with all applicable provisions of this Chapter.

Chapter 42. Conditional Exemption for Low-Level Mixed Waste (LLMW) Storage and Disposal

§4203. What does a storage and treatment conditional exemption do?

A. The storage and treatment conditional exemption exempts your LLMW from the regulatory definition of *hazardous waste* in LAC 33:V.109 if your waste meets the eligibility criteria in LAC 33:V.4205 and you meet the conditions in LAC 33:V.4207.

This chapter regulates the conditional exemption for LLMW and is not applicable to this permit application for the former England AFB.

Chapter 51. Fee Schedules

§5101. Applicability

A. The regulations in this Chapter apply to generators of hazardous waste as well as treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste except as provided in LAC 33:V.1101 and LAC 33:V.1501.

This section is not applicable. This permit application is for corrective action at SWMU 41 and Site SS-45 and is not for a generator of hazardous waste or a TSD facility.

§5103. Scope and Purpose

A. It is the purpose of these regulations to establish a fee system for funding the monitoring, investigation, and other activities required to be conducted for the maintenance of a safe and healthful environment by the Department of Environmental Quality in accordance with the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (R.S. 30:2014 et seq.). Fees are required for all permits, licenses, registrations, and variances authorized by the Act.

This section is not applicable.

§5105. Authority

A. These regulations provide fees as required by R.S. 30:2014.

This section is not applicable.

§5107. Definitions

(See LAC 33:V.109)

The Air Force acknowledges the definitions for this Chapter may be found at LAC 33:V:109.

§5109. Application Fees

Treaters, Storers, and/or Disposers

A. A one-time application fee is charged to cover application, evaluation, and other related program costs.

B. Each application thereto for which a fee is prescribed shall be accompanied by a remittance in the full amount of the fee. No application or amendments thereto shall be accepted or processed prior to payment of the full amount specified unless approved by the administrative authority. Major amendments of applications for operating permits, closure/post-closure permits, and modifications of permits may be considered as separate applications for purposes of calculating fees.

The AFRPA acknowledges that there is an application fee which must be submitted in conjunction with this permit application. However, the Air Force is not submitting an application for a new TSD permit.

§5111. Calculation of Application Fees

A. The applicant is required to calculate the appropriate application fee, research and development fee, and if applicable, siting fee according to the schedule included in the permit application form. Payment of this fee must be attached to the application.

The AFRPA acknowledges that the payment of the fee should be attached to the application. However, due to the payment mechanism in place for the Federal Government, the payment will be sent under separate cover.

B. Application Fee Schedule

Item	Fee	
Site Analysis—per acre site size	$330[1]	
Process and Plan Analysis	$1,320	[NOTE: Fee equals total of the four items.]
Facility Analysis—per facility[2]	$660	[1] Up to 100 acres, no additional fee thereafter.
Management/Financial analysis	$1,320	[2] Incinerator, land farm, treatment pond, etc. each counted as a facility.

The AFRPA is required to pay based on the maximum site acreage due to the size of the sites for which either post closure care or corrective actions will be issued as a result of this permit application.

C. Initial Research and Development Fee Schedule
Application Fee x 0.25 = Initial Research and Development Fee

Not applicable. The AFRPA is not establishing a research and development facility.

D. (Fee per site + fee per facility + fee based on volume) x 0.30 = Administrative Cost Fee

The AFRPA is required to pay this fee.

E. Siting Fee. This fee will be applicable to new commercial hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. This fee will be used to assess the impact of the location of the facility on the citizens in the surrounding area, the local infrastructure, and on the environment. A portion of this fee shall be allocated to the local governmental subdivision for the preparation of an infrastructure assessment report as determined by the secretary. When siting a commercial facility, the secretary shall determine whether the local governmental subdivision should be compensated for any reasonable and necessary cost for preparation of the infrastructure report:

– Application Fee x 0.05 = Siting Fee

Not applicable. The AFRPA is not establishing a new facility.

§5113. Provision for Collection of Additional Fees Should Application Fees Paid be Less Than Program Costs

A. Operators who paid an application fee of $15,000 will be assessed an additional fee equaling the deficit, apportioned equally, provided that no operator pays more than the calculated fee of LAC 33:V.5111.

Not applicable. The Air Force is no longer operating a permitted TSD facility at the former England AFB.

§5115. Provision of Funds Collected in Excess of Program Costs

A. Excess funds over program cost generated by this fee shall be credited to the following year's budget.

The AFRPA acknowledges that any excess funds will be applied to next year's budget.

§5117. Annual Monitoring and Maintenance Fees—Treaters, Storers, and/or Disposers

A. All annual fees provided by this Chapter shall be paid within 30 days from receipt of billing.

Not applicable. The Air Force is no longer operating a permitted TSD facility at the former England AFB.

§5119. Calculation of Annual Maintenance Fees

Not applicable. The Air Force is no longer operating a permitted TSD facility at the former England AFB.

§5120. Land Disposal Prohibition Petition Fees

Not applicable. The Air Force is not submitting a land disposal prohibition petition.

§5121. Generators of Hazardous Waste

A. All generators of hazardous waste must file or have on file a notification of that facility, using Notification Form HW-1 available from the administrative authority (See LAC 33:V.303.A).

B. For generators of hazardous waste, the Notification Form HW-1 shall be deemed a registration upon acceptance and approval by the administrative authority.

Not applicable. The Air Force has registered with the department and received an EPA Identification Number from the department.

§5123. Registration Fees, HW-1

A. An initial registration fee is charged for each generator, transporter, or TSD facility obtaining an EPA Identification Number from the department. There is no fee for modifying an existing registration based on any change of information submitted on Notification Form HW-1.

Initial Fee: $12.50

Not applicable. The Air Force has registered with the department and received an EPA Identification Number from the department.

§5125. Annual Monitoring and Maintenance Fee

A. Fee will annually be $375, plus the prohibited waste fee.

B. Annual prohibited waste fee is $132 for each generator who generates for land disposal as provided in LAC 33:V.Chapter 22. The generator will be subject to this fee if any waste generated is prohibited from disposal at any time during the year for which the fee is assessed.

C. All annual fees provided by this Chapter shall be paid by the due date indicated on the invoice.

The Air Force does not pay this fee as they pay Department of Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) funds to support the manpower requirements for oversight on the former England AFB restoration sites.

§5127. Payment

A. All fee payments shall be made by check, draft, or money order payable to the Department of Environmental Quality and mailed to the department at the address provided on the invoice.

The AFRPA acknowledges this payment information.

§5129. Late Payment Fee

A. Payments not received within 15 days of the due date will be charged a late payment fee. Any late payment fee shall be calculated from the due date indicated on the invoice.

1. Payments not received by the department by the fifteenth day from the due date will be assessed a five percent late payment fee on the original assessed fee.

2. Payments not received by the department by the thirtieth day from the due date will be assessed an additional five percent late payment fee on the original assessed fee.

3. Payments not received by the department by the sixtieth day from the due date will be assessed an additional five percent late payment fee on the original assessed fee.

The AFRPA acknowledges there are potential late payment fees.

§5131. Failure to Pay

A. Failure to pay the prescribed application fee or annual fee as provided herein, within 90 days after the due date, will constitute a violation of these regulations and shall subject the person to applicable enforcement actions under the act including, but not limited to, revocation or suspension of the applicable permit, license, registration, or variance.

The AFRPA acknowledges the potential for enforcement actions if the fees that they owe and have the authority to pay are not paid.

§5133. Effective Date

A. The application fees prescribed herein shall be required for all applications filed on or after these fee regulations are published in the *Louisiana Register* as adopted.

B. The annual fees prescribed herein shall be effective for the state fiscal year in which these fee regulations are published in the *Louisiana Register* as adopted and each state fiscal year thereafter. Fees submitted to the department in accordance with previous fee regulations for the state fiscal year in which these fee regulations are published in the *Louisiana Register* as adopted shall be credited against the fees and due and payable under these fee regulations.

The AFRPA acknowledges this information.

§5135. Transporter Fee

Not applicable. The Air Force is not a transporter of hazardous waste.

§5136. Manifest Form Fee

A. The fee for manifest forms acquired according to LAC 33:V.1107.A.9 and LAC 33:V.Chapter 40 shall be $1.50 per form.

B. The fee for continuation sheets acquired according to LAC 33:V.1107.A.9 shall be $2.50 per form.

C. These fees cover the costs associated with printing, handling, data entry, and other administrative activities.

The Air Force or their contractors will pay the applicable fee for obtaining manifest forms as needed.

§5137. Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator Fee

A. Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (see LAC 33:V.108) shall pay a fee of $66 per year to the department.

The Air Force does not pay this fee as they pay DSMOA funds to support the manpower requirements for oversight on the former England AFB restoration sites.

§5139. Groundwater Protection Permit Review Fee

A. Permit Review Fee. This fee covers the cost of reviewing permits for geology, geotechnical design, and groundwater protection aspects.

Hazardous Waste Facilities	
(1 time)	$6,600 each
Permit Modifications:	
Class 1 and 2	$264 each
Class 3	$990 each
Solid Waste Facilities	
(1 time)	$6,600 each
Permit Modifications:	
Major	$660 each
Minor	$264 each

B. Oversight of Abandonment Procedures. This fee covers the cost of reviewing plans to plug and abandon all permitted groundwater monitoring systems (monitoring wells, piezometers, observations wells, and recovery wells) to ensure that they do not pose a potential threat to groundwater.

Casing pulled	$100 each
Casing reamed out	$200 each
Casing left in place	$500 each

C. Groundwater Monitoring Systems Installation Permit. This fee covers the cost of reviewing the geology and design of proposed groundwater monitoring systems to ensure compliance with department specifications for units subject to permitting under these regulations.

Each Well	$500

D. Groundwater Monitoring Systems Inspection Fee (Annual). This fee covers the cost of inspecting monitoring systems for units subject to permitting under these regulations, to ensure that they are functioning properly and continue to maintain their integrity.

Each Well	$250

The Air Force does not pay the fees in this section as they pay DSMOA funds to support the manpower requirements for oversight on the former England AFB restoration sites.

§5141. Incinerator and Boiler/Industrial Furnace Inspection and Monitoring Fee

Not applicable. There is no incinerator and boiler/industrial furnace requiring inspection and monitoring at the former England AFB.

§5143. Annual Landfill Inspection and Monitoring Fee

A. An annual fee shall be charged for the inspection of the regulatory requirement for leak detection and leachate collection systems associated with hazardous waste landfills to determine operational status and degree of proper maintenance. For each landfill unit or cell with a separate leak detection and leachate collection system, the annual fee will be $132.

Not applicable. There is no leak detection and leachate collection system associated with the landfills at the former England AFB.

§5145. Annual Land Treatment Unsaturated Zone Monitoring Inspection Fee

Not applicable. There is no land treatment unsaturated zone requiring monitoring at the former England AFB.

Chapter 53. Military Munitions

§5301. Applicability

A. The regulations in this Chapter identify when military munitions become a solid waste and if these wastes are also hazardous under this Chapter or LAC 33:V.Chapter 1 and the management standards that apply to these wastes.

B. Unless otherwise specified in this Chapter, all applicable requirements in these regulations apply to waste military munitions.

This chapter is not applicable. The former England AFB does not currently use military munitions. However, in the event munitions are found on the property due to past practices when the base was active, the rules codified in this chapter would be applicable.

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF SWMUS AND AOCS

List of SWMUs and AOCs

SWMU/POI	AOC	Description	Status
1		Jet engine test stand pad and drains at Facility 2612	NFA/Closed
2		Test stand 750-gallon closed-top oil/water separator (OWS) with 200-gallon underground storage tank (UST) Drains to OTH 2612, attached to OWSEP 2614	NFA/Closed
3		Test cell 20,000-gallon closed-top and 100-gallon closed-top OWSs south of Facility 2618	NFA/Closed
8		Aircraft washrack with 8,500-gallon open-top OWS	NFA/Closed*
14		Motor pool UST motor gasoline (MOGAS) leaks at four tanks	NFA/Closed*
19		50-gallon aerospace ground equipment (AGE) shop closed-top OWS with 200-gallon UST	NFA/Closed
21		Former 200-gallon non-registered steel used oil tank location. Tank relocated to 1434	NFA/Closed
22		Former location of 4,400-gallon fire dept washrack closed-top OWS	NFA/Closed
23		Construction rubble disposal site	NFA/Closed
27		Wheel and tire shop cleaning station	NFA/Closed
28		WWII bomb disposal site	NFA/Closed
29		Wastewater lagoon	NFA/Closed*
30		Claiborne Weapons Range, air-to-ground missile training and disposal area, burn pit	NFA/Closed
31		Waste oil tank area located at Facility 1717	NFA/Closed
33		Vehicle Maintenance waste oil shed, outdoor oil tanks	NFA/Closed
36		Vehicle Maintenance washrack with 2,800-gallon closed-top OWS	NFA/Closed
38		Fire protection training area No. 4, Fire Training Pit and 3,200-gallon closed-top OWS	NFA/Closed
40		Waste containers in sanitary landfill	NFA/Closed
41		General refuse disposal site, sanitary landfill	CAPP
42		Chlorine gas cylinder disposal site	NFA/Closed
43		Low-level radioactive waste disposal	NFA/Closed
44		Munitions burial site, explosive disposal range	NFA/Closed
45		General refuse disposal site	NFA/Closed*
46		Construction rubble disposal site	NFA/Closed*
47		POL sludge weathering pit	NFA/Closed*
50		Auto hobby shop outdoor waste oil storage area, sand/railroad tie pad designed to contain spillage	NFA/Closed
51		Ammo area and construction debris disposal site	NFA/Closed
52		Low-level radioactive waste disposal site	NFA/Closed
53		Hazardous chemical burial mound	NFA/Closed
55		Fire training drum storage area No. 2	NFA/Closed
56		Fire training area No. 1	NFA/Closed
57		Fire protection training area No. 2	NFA/Closed
58		Fire protection training area No. 3	NFA/Closed
93	3	Jet propulsion fuel, type 4 (JP-4) tank No. 1319 fuel tank overflow spill	NFA/Closed*
107	1	JP-4 underground leak	NFA/Closed
162	4	JP-4 underground leak	NFA/Closed
178	2	JP-4 underground leak	NFA/Closed*
332		SS-45 TCE Plume	CAPP

*Sites received initial approval for site closure; however, require conveyance notification. AFRPA has been coordinating with LDEQ Remediation Division (Mr. Michael Miller) on conveyance notification.

NFA – No Further Action

CAPP – Corrective Action Program Plan

APPENDIX 2

CLOSURE CERTIFICATION AND STATEMENT OF BASIS LETTERS

List of SWMUs and AOCs

SWMU/POL	AOC	Description	Status
1		Jet engine test stand pad and drains at Facility 2612	NFA/Closed
2		Test stand 750-gallon closed-top oil/water separator (OWS) with 200-gallon underground storage tank (UST) Drains to OTH 2612, attached to OWSEP 2614	NFA/Closed
3		Test cell 20,000-gallon closed-top and 100-gallon closed-top OWSs south of Facility 2618	NFA/Closed
8		Aircraft washrack with 8,500-gallon open-top OWS	NFA/Closed*
14		Motor pool UST motor gasoline (MOGAS) leaks at four tanks	NFA/Closed*
19		50-gallon aerospace ground equipment (AGE) shop closed-top OWS with 200-gallon UST	NFA/Closed
21		Former 200-gallon non-registered steel used oil tank location. Tank relocated to 1434	NFA/Closed
22		Former location of 4,400-gallon fire dept washrack closed-top OWS	NFA/Closed
23		Construction rubble disposal site	NFA/Closed
27		Wheel and tire shop cleaning station	NFA/Closed
28		WWII bomb disposal site	NFA/Closed
29		Wastewater lagoon	NFA/Closed*
30		Claiborne Weapons Range, air-to-ground missile training and disposal area, burn pit	NFA/Closed
31		Waste oil tank area located at Facility 1717	NFA/Closed
33		Vehicle Maintenance waste oil shed, outdoor oil tanks	NFA/Closed
36		Vehicle Maintenance washrack with 2,800-gallon closed-top OWS	NFA/Closed
38		Fire protection training area No. 4, Fire Training Pit and 3,200-gallon closed-top OWS	NFA/Closed
40		Waste containers in sanitary landfill	NFA/Closed
41		General refuse disposal site, sanitary landfill	CAPP
42		Chlorine gas cylinder disposal site	NFA/Closed
43		Low-level radioactive waste disposal	NFA/Closed
44		Munitions burial site, explosive disposal range	NFA/Closed
45		General refuse disposal site	NFA/Closed*
46		Construction rubble disposal site	NFA/Closed*
47		POL sludge weathering pit	NFA/Closed*
50		Auto hobby shop outdoor waste oil storage area, sand/railroad tie pad designed to contain spillage	NFA/Closed
51		Ammo area and construction debris disposal site	NFA/Closed
52		Low-level radioactive waste disposal site	NFA/Closed
53		Hazardous chemical burial mound	NFA/Closed
55		Fire training drum storage area No. 2	NFA/Closed
56		Fire training area No. 1	NFA/Closed
57		Fire protection training area No. 2	NFA/Closed
58		Fire protection training area No. 3	NFA/Closed
93	3	Jet propulsion fuel, type 4 (JP-4) tank No. 1319 fuel tank overflow spill	NFA/Closed*
107	1	JP-4 underground leak	NFA/Closed
162	4	JP-4 underground leak	NFA/Closed
178	2	JP-4 underground leak	NFA/Closed*
332		SS-45 TCE Plume	CAPP

*Sites received initial approval for site closure; however, require conveyance notification. AFRPA has been coordinating with LDEQ Remediation Division (Mr. Michael Miller) on conveyance notification.
NFA – No Further Action
CAPP – Corrective Action Program Plan

SWMU/POI 1

Jet engine test stand pad and drains at Facility 2612